VOLUME XXXIX.

Field, Leiter

& Co.

Make special announcement of

Now offering in

Handsomely-trimmed Cloaks

at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.00

and \$10.00. A well-made

CLOTH CLOAK

Choice Variety

\$6.00 and upward.

We are now enabled to offer

this class of Garments at lower prices than ever before,

INSPECTION INVITED

WABASH-AV.,

Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

UNDERWEAR, Etc.

Underwear

WILSON BROS.

chase direct of the manufactur-

ers of this country and Europe, SEVERAL times as many of the following goods as any competitor:

Bahriggan Shirts and Drawers,

Mr Shirts and Drawers,

Pure Silk Shirts and Drawers

Ganze Shirts and Drawers.

Gossamer Shirts and Drawer

Like Shirts and Drawers.

Jan Shirts and Drawers.

Linen Shirts and Drawers.

Ingola Shirts and Drawers.

French Dressed Cotton Shirts and Drawers

artwright & Warner's Shirts and Drawers

Of all makes. Also a great variety

of fancy styles not found elsewhere.

Being the largest purchasers, our

goods cost less than others can buy them for. Selling prices also the

408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

67-69 Washington-st., Chicago.

69-71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SPORTING GOODS.

The Leading Sporting Goods House of the West.

A. G. Spalding & Bro.

The most complete stock in the city. Rods from 10c to FISHING St.00 cach. Recia, Books, Libes, Files, Balfs, Tolking TACKLE.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES,

118 RANDOLPH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

\$5,000 to \$10,000 Can be aafely invested to pay 12 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

Lerino Shirts and Drawers.

TARRIAGES.

deago, 248 Lake avenue, on the i

ril 30. Myrddin Winneshiek Somerses, and Anna Phelps, aged 9 months and the y, May 2. at 2 o'clock, from 414 West esday, May 1, 1878, of inflammation of aged 10, son of Dr. E. O. F. and Mrs. Friday, at the residence 1084 Indi-Carriages to Dawood.

y, 1. 1878. Mrs. Sarah Cassin, beloved with it. in this 45th year of her age.

sy, May 1, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Penar. and Albany and Beaver Dam.

of May, James Baxter. 1. 1878, J. P. Colbert, of the firm sten from his late residence, act is y s, at 10 a.m., to St. Jariath's ence to Calvary, by cars. On the 30th ult. Lucy, the only lam and C. F. McElligott, at their . 11 p. m. aridence, 87 Thirty-first-st., Friday, at 2

ON TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EO. P. GORE & CO., hursday, May 2, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

OCKERY. ates White Ware in open lots, sks White Ware in package. sks Yellow Ware. sks Decorated Ware.

GULAR TRADE SALE. ETS & OIL-CLOTHS sday, May 2, 10 A. M.,

RNITURE.

d Chamber Furniture in great y. Goods sold at Private Sale during the week.

SON, POMEROY & CO. ULARSALE

riday, May 3, at 9:30 a. m. ENSE LAY-OUT. W AND SECOND-HAND

RNITURE! r Suits, Chamber Sets, 1 Line Carpets, ral Household Goods.

100 Packages Glassware DGES, MORRISON & CO. HE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE.

SHLAND-AV., arsday) Morning, May 2, at 10 o'clk. Irshay) Morning, may c, as to con-the Elegant Furniture consisting of one h Parlor Suit, elegant Parlor Grand Piano-tave. Marble-Top Chamber Suite Brea-nagith Irusels and three ply Carpets and ten and Hair Mattresses. Since dinar-room, Itautiry franture. The China-room, Itautiry franture. The China-room, the cold, owner going abroad. DGES, MORRISON & CO., Auctioness.

V. A. BUTTERS & CO. BOULAR SATURDAY SALE. D USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, es, Bedding, Stoves. Crockery, &c. AT AUCTION. MORNING, May 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at our 175 Randolph-st., between Firth-av. and

nt of fine Jewelry, Watches, &c., beld as partity.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. IAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

URSDAY, MAY 2, AUCTION SALE OF rs & shoes.

MEAD & COE, CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. Major Block, Rooms 22 and 24. HERIFF'S SALE.

U.S. Government Bonds for Sale D. Spencer. per cens. 5 per cents. 6 per cents. City and County busin bought. Foreign Exchange for sale, at LAZARUS SILVERMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce. day, May 3, at 10 o'clock. I at Auction the entire furnishe late residence of D. D. s. w. cor. Prairie-av. and inth-st. GRATES AND MANTELS.

PROBACO & RUMNEY
262 STATE-ST. CARPET CLEANING.

bicago Steam Carpet Cleaning Co. 943 Wabash-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

GREAT CALAMITY.

Minneapolis Stricken by an Overwhelming Mill Catastrophe.

The Accident Second to None Since the Pemberton Horror.

DECIDED BARGAINS Frightful Explosion in the Largest Flour Mills in America.

> The Gigantic Washburn Mill Reduced to a Chaotic Mass.

Immediate Outbreak of an Uncontrollable Conflagration.

#\$4.50 --- Special Bargain. Nine Immense Establishments Contiguous Burned to the Ground.

> The Loss of Life by the Explosion lought to Be About Eighteen.

> Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Giass Shattered in the City.

> One-Half of the Flouring Capacity of the City Annihilated by the

> The Confusion Too Great to Allow Any Estimate of Loss.

> > THE SHOCK.

special Dispatch to The Tribune St. Paul. May 2-9 p. m. -A terrific mill exlosion and fire, already including eight mills, has appened in Minneapolis, extending farther. It occurred about 7 p. m. There are wild ramors of the number of men killed reaching seventy-five. CORROBORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, May 2-10 p. m. -Later reports put he number of killed at forty to fifty. Five to seven mills and one elevator have burned. The fire is still raging. The explosion sent small pieces of timber to Hamline University, three miles, and a whole window sash with one pane of glass unbroken into Dayton avenue, in this city, an air-line distance of five miles.

PURTHER PARTICULARS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. this afternoon the city was startled by a most frightful explosion, which shook the city from

centre to circumference. The explosion took place at the milling centre, on the canal that extends around St. Anthony Falls, and at once the question is, passed from lip to lip, "What can it be?" In an instant the entire city is out of doors, and streaming toward the Falis, while it passes from lip to lip that the great Washburn total wreck. The Washburn Mill was the largest on the American Continent, and, with the exception of one in France, was the largest and most complete flouring mill in the world. It

CONTAINED FORTY RUN OF STONE. and employed regularly from forty to sixty men At this writing there is no certainty of the cause of the explosion. Mill men generally unite in the theory that it was occasioned by the igniting of the gas generated in some unknown manner by the middlings purifiers. The loss of life cannot be ascertained at this moment, but has been very extensive. The explosion took place at the hour when the day force of the mill had just been relieved, and the night force was just taking their places. It is now thought that a portion of the day force and a portion of the night force have been killed, but, as the mill is a

total wreck, leveled to the ground, and THE PIRE OF TOPHET is raging among the ruins, there is no certain mean of ascertaining the particulars. The reporter is vriting in full view of the flames, and, while he writes, the wind which is steady and strong from the northwest, has ignited the Mill Company's elevator, and no possible power of the Fire Department can prevent its total destruction. Gov. Pillsbury is on the ground, and has telegraphed to St. Paul for assistance from their Fire Department, as it is feared the flames will spread throughout the entire milling district, and thus estroy the great industry upon which the city is entirely dependent.

At this hour (8 p. m.) there have been burned he following flouring-mills: Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Bull, Newton & Co., the Diamond Mill, Gorton. Haywood & Co., and the Washburn A. There is no doubt that the explosion was occasioned by the gas generated through the operation by the atent middlings-purifiers. It is said that a mill n Glasgow, Scotland, blew up from a similar

cause at one time. THE LIST OF RILLED is as follows: Big Mill-Charles Henning, Fred Merrill, Willam Leslie, Clark Wilbor, Cyrus Enway, Ole Shie,

W. Savage, E. N. Burbank, Harry Hicks, Patrick Indd. Ed Merrill, unknown. Zenith Mill-Widstrom.

Diamond Mill-John Beyer.

Humboldt Mill-Peter Lum and Peter Hogbloom THE LOSS

this hour (10 p. m.) figures up more than \$1,000,000. The fire is under full control, and will not extend beyond the limits of Sixth avenue, South Washington avenue, Fourteenth avenue and the river. The Milwaukee freight and passen ger depot and the Milwaukee machine shops were saved by the utmost difficulty, and only because

the wind was in the right direction. There went on trick at the Washburn "A" mill wenty-two men at 6:30 p. m., none of whom ave been heard from at this date. The only names attainable at this hour are M. P. Shier and

and Humboldt. The watchman of the most connected account of the explosion. Re says the first explosion was from the big mill, followed in quick succession by those from the Diamond and Humboldt. The explosion from the A mill was so tremendous that it raised the entire roof of the gigantic structure into the air as a zephyr would waft an autumn leaf. The fire has now (8:30 p. m.) extended from Sixth and South down the bank of the river, taking almost every thing in its path to the rear of the Minnes

St. Louis Railway shops, mills, lumber-yards,

blacksmith and machine shops, and miscellaneou

manufactures. The glass in the Cataract Hous

ultaneous was the explosion of the Diamond

eastward, and the City Hall northward, were roken by the explosion. Augustas Smith was blown out of a window and hurt, but not killed. At the Diamond Mill, David Ward had gone out

after a pail of water, and escaped unburt.

At the Gaiaxy Mill, Joseph Manti was in the third story. After the wall was blown out he jumped down into the canal and escaped unburt. In Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s mill Dean Day was thrown out of the window and injured, but not

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SHAKEN AS BY AN EARTHQUAKE. MINNEAPOLIS, May 2. -At 7 o'clock this evening the city was shaken as by an earthquake by a ternic explosion, which was promptly traced to the roups of great flouring mills in what is known as "The Platform," just above St. Anthony Falis. where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from

THE GREAT WASHBURN MILL, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an eggshell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed and flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Gaiaxy Mills, those of Pettit, Robinson Co., Canill. Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Gorton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn "A" and "B" mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river, nearly to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad shops. THE DESTRUCTION FROM THE SHOCK

of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8:30 the fire was raging within these limits, and the firemen wer working valiantly to subdue the flames. The immediate theory of the explosion is, that it took place from gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process.

THE LOSS OF LIFE

is undoubtedly great, but full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. First rumors made the dead seventy to eighty, but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour of changing the day for the night hands, and many of both were undoubtedly in the TWENTY-TWO MEN

went on in the Washburn Mill at 6:30, none of whom have been heard from up to 8:30. Many others of the day-force must have been in the building. Up to 9 o'clock the list of killed and injured, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Big Mill-Grinders, Charles Henning, Fred Merrill, and Clark Wilbur; Oilers, William Lestie and Cyrus Ewing; machinists, Ole Shie, Walter Savage, Patrick Judd, and Ed Merrill; Watchmen. Harry lifeks and E. W. Burbank; one unknown. Aug. Smith was blown out of the window and hurt, but not killed.

Diamond Mill-John Boyer killed.

Zenith Mill-Two men, Widstrum and Fred thrown out of the window and injured.

PIRST ESTIMATES EXAGGERATED. MINNEAPOLIS, May 3-1 a. in.—Later investiga-tion confirms the opinion that the first estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated. The number of dead is now placed at seventeen. There wer many thrilling incidents and narrow escapes.

Daniel Day was blown the whole length of the Pettit & Robinson mill and through a rear window ONE POOR PELLOW,

who could not be recognized, had escaped alive from the explosion, and was observed crawling through the hungry, darting flames towards the track of the Minnespolis & St. Lonis Road, di-rectly in the rear of the Wasburn Mill. He managed to reach the rail, and there evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell be-hind, where his agon ies instantly ended. It now appears that most of the day force had gone home, and only the smaller night force remained. THE LOSS TO PROPERTY

is enormous, but the confusion is too great for an intelligent estimate at present. A rough calculation places it at \$2,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is \$10,000. Five mills and a planing-mill were destroyed, besides adjoining property, including ninety-seven out of the 197 runs of stone in the

> SUMMING UP. THE EXTENT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—The last report of the Board of Trade in this city shows sixteen flouringmills and 181 run of stone. The following mills have been burned or badly damaged: The Washburn "A" mill, the Washburn "B" mill, Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s mill, the Zenith Mill, the Galaxy Mill, the Humboldt Mill, and the Dismond Mill. On latest reports there seems to have been only ninety-seven run of stone destroyed, so it seems that only just one-half of the flour milling interest is rubbed out. When it is considered that this interest is the most important in the city, however, the full force of the disaster will be understood. The full amount of insurance cannot be ascertained at this writing, but the best-informed insurance men state that the probable amount of insurance is not less than 50 per cent of the loss, and generally in the

IN ST. PAUL. THE EXCITEMENT.

St. Paul, Minn., May 2. - The shock of the explosion of the Washburn Mill at Minneapolis was plainly felt here, and the flames were seen, creating intense excitement. In various parts of the city pieces of charred roof-paper, small timbers, and cinders were picked up, hurled in the air by the on and brought here, nine miles distant,

THE NEWS was received here by telegraph immediately, and fire engines were made ready to send, but inability

to secure transportation prevented their arrival in time to be of use. There were no trains to Minneapolis after the news was received, but hundreds of people went up by road, the livery stables being emptied in an hour.

LATEST. THE MILLS.

St. Paul, May 3-2 a. m. -The following is a nst of the mills destroyed, with the number of runs of stone in each: Washburn A, 42 runs; Galaxy, 12 runs; Hennepin or Diamond, 6; Humboldt, 6; Pettit, Robinson & Co., 15; Zenith, 6; total 87. The Washburn mill was operated by A Christian & Co., the Humboldt by Bull Newton & Co., the Hennepin by Gorton, Heywood his younger brother, and Fred Merrill. All ac- & Co., the Galaxy by Cahill, Aukeny counts agree that the first explosion took place at the Washburn "A" mill, or "the big mill," as it is called. Following so close as to be almost siminamed. In addition to these mills, there were numerous other buildings destroyed by fire, including a large elevator and planing-mill.

Details of the losses beyond the general statenent above cannot be given to-night, nor more particulars as to the dead. Their bodies are reduced to ashes, and will probably; never be identi-PIVE MILLS DESTROYED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 3-2 a. m. -The five louring-mills which were involved in the disnate form a group which comprises the heaviest concerns in the State, chief among which were the two Washburn mills, the property of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of whi the one in which the explosion occurred was the largest flouring mill in the country, and the largest but one in the world. It was built in 1870, included forty-one run of stone, and was worth \$200,000. It is now a smokin mass of ruins, with its companions on "th piatform." The destruction is complete, so far as the limits above named, and seriou within much wider bounds. The flames are sti raging in the ruins, but are under control, and further extension is feared. It is now hoped THE DEAD

will be confined to the fourteen mentioned in the Washburn Mill. INSURANCE.

The Pioneer Press publishes in the morning the following as the total insuranstated by the companies represented to the several mills destroyed; Humboldt, Bail, Newton & Co., \$44,500; Petitt & Robinson, \$98,000; Gaiaxy W. Ankeny, \$75,000; Washburn Mill A, \$217,000.

CRIME.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER. Lincoln. Neb., May 2.—The intelligence of a wholesale slaughter in the western part of this State has just reached this city. Luther Holorook, Herman Allen, and two brothers named Sutton were encamped on the Dismal River, trapping and hunting. Nothing had been heard from them for two months, until to-day a letter was 'receive from one Van Syckles, who has a ranch twenty-five from one van syckies, who has a raten twenty-neemiles from the canip on Dismal River, stating that the bodies of Holorook and one of the Sutton boys had been found with buliet-holes through their heads. Their revolvers and guns were near. A man named Hargraves had a camp near by, and had quarreied with Holorook, and threatened to leave his carcass in the sand nills.

MINER'S OUTRACES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., May 2.—The City of Staunton, in the southern part of this county, was invaded last evening by a large number of striking tempted to force the miners to strike, when a fuse arose and the two large coal smafts at that place were set on fire and entirely destroyed, which will throw 100 miners out of employment, and cause a loss to the proprietors of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The mine at Mount Olive, near Staunton, is menaced, and the Sheriff has been telegraphed to for aid to protect it. Great excitement exists;

TRAIN THIEVES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CHAMPAION, Ill., May 2.—Detectives John F. Rittenhouse, of this city, and Ton Halls, of Danville, last night arrested a man named John Hill, a brakeman on the Decatur Branch of the Indianspohs, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and a resident of this place, for stealing goods from the Company. Hill has been in the Company's employ for over three years, and, en searching his house, the officers found goods stolen when he first came on the road. About \$200 worth of goods were recovered, and Hill has been lodged in jail.

INDICTED.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 2. - The Grand Jury came into court this morning and presented an ad-ditional indictment against H. C. Cooper, Station Agent of the Lake Shore Railway, at Brissfield, Agent of the Lake Shore Rullway, at Bassied, for embezzling 100 bushels of wheat, and against A. F. Williams for fiding in his offense by converting the same into money. The pury their reported that they had concluded their labors, and Judge Pratt discharged them.

BROKEN UP. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Last Sunday Thomas E. Rice and Barney Hoffman were arrested for passing counterfeit half-dollars. From clews ob-tained from papers found on their person, United States Detective Finnigans discovered their work-shop in Minna street, between Third and Fourth, and a quantity of melted and new counterfeit coins and dies and other implements were found.

TROUBLE IN A PRISON.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 2.—At the prison last night, before the prisoners were locked up for the night, one named McConnell attempted to nake a general delivery. About twenty took part. but were foiled. A guard named Rogers was hur by having an ankle sprained, and McConnell was shot and wounded in the back. This ended the

CHARGED WITH MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., May 2.—Crosby, the colored man who yesterdsy shot and killed his landlord, Murmert. four miles north of this city, was to-day remanded to jail without bail, on a charge of

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The following are the most important in a long list of petitions of

bankruptcy filed to-day:
William J. Gessner, voluntary; liabilities,
\$128,000. of which \$108,000 are secured, and \$22,000 unsecured. Edwin Bennett, tea merchant; liabilities, \$40,

Edwin Bennett, tea merchant; liabilities, \$40,-000; no assets. He heavily indersed the notes of O. Angiure, a tea merchant at Harlem, and was involved by his failure.
Oscar Hammestein, editor of the United States Tobacco Journal; liabilities, \$11,000; no assets. Benjamin Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Pratt, Columbus, Ga.; liabilities, \$40,000; property assigned for the cencit of creditors.
E. Bloch & Son, cigar manufacturers; libiliates, \$20,000; factory closed and 100 men disconarged. The creditors of the Communical Warehouse Company are endeavoring to have the estate wound up in bankruptcy. Mr. John Baird was appointed Receiver over two years ago. The liabilities amounted to \$2, 225,000, of which \$250,000 were due in New York and the balance in Caba.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield. Ill., May 2.—Petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed to-day by James Vineyard, of Golconda. Pope County; Jolius Schreiber, of Belleville, and Baniel C. Wood, of Quincy.

LEWISTON, ME. Lewiston, Mc., May 2.—Judge Walton has ordered the reduction of the depositors' accounts of the Auburn Savings Bank to 80 per cent.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 2.—Henry J. H. Ed-

wards, one of the oldest residents of Kalamazoo and the earliest settlers of Western Michigan, died and the earliest settlers of Western Michigan, died to-day very suddenly with heart disease. Deceased was a prominent citizen of this vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

Rockroan, Ill., May 2.—The funeral of the Hon. Moses Bartlett took place to-day, and the remains were followed to the grave by many friends of the deceased. He had been a leading citizen of this city for the past twenty 'years, and held for several years the Presidency of the Winnebago County Agricultūral Society. His illness was brief and painful, with lung fever. His death occurred on Tuesday last, he being 77 years of age.

MAGIE.

Shringpiech, to The Tribune.

Shringpiech, Ill., May 2.—A report has gone out that the State Printing expert, Magie, had entered suit against the State Register for \$2,500 damages for libel, in having stated that he took pay for ninety days' personal and actual service between Jan. 1 and April 1, and made out to the accuracy of such claim. Up to to-night no declaration has been filed in the case, although Mr. Magie's National organ asserts that he has begun suit. He admits receiving pay for ninety days, including Sundays, but did not swear to the account, and says he performed that much service.

FOREIGN.

England and Russia Agree upon a Basis for Negotiation.

The Former's Protest to Be Formally and Amicably Discussed.

Todleben and the English Ad-

miral Again in Friendly

Correspondence. Extensive Preparations for the Conveyance Home of Russian Troops.

The Turks Obstinately Refuse to Surrender Their Fortresses.

Austria About to Send an Army of Observation to Transylvania.

The Passengers of the Suspected Steamer Cimbria Destined for San Francisco.

English Mill-Owners Threaten the Cotton Operatives with a Look-Out.

NEGOTIATIONS.

MORE PAVORABLE.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The Agence Russ ays intelligence continues to be received of an improved state of pourparlers through Germany as intermediary for the simultaneous withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople as well as of negotiations with Austria concerning her special interests. The principle of a direct exchange of views between London and St. etersburg on questions interesting England have been agreed upon. RUSSIA TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

VIENNA, May 2. - The Political Correspondence tates that the revival of negotiations betwee cussia and England relative to a Congress is due to the initiative of the former. The nego iations will be based upon larger concession than hitherto acceded to by Russia.

TODLEBEN. A special from Constantinople reports that Gen. Todleben has resumed negotiations with Admiral Hornby in regard to the details of the withdrawal. He has also resumed negotia tions with the Porte for the evacuation of the ceded fortresses, but as yet without result, Safvet Pasha declaring that the Russians have not carried out the San Stefano treaty. HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

LONDON. May 8-5 a.m.-A St. Petersburg correspondent says it is not probable that an thing in the shape of an ultimatum will be sent to the Porte, for the present at least, although there may have been some such intention s little time ago, when it was believed England had determined on war, and was merely endeavoring to gain time. Now, however, the extreme skepticism in regard to the pacific as surances of some of the British Ministers seems to be diminished. Russia is not likely to do anything to precipitate a crisis as long as a reasonable chance of a pacific solution remains. A well-informed St. Petersburg corresponden of the Political Correspondence says the important decisions which caused this favorable change in Russia's attitude were arrived at in a great Council presided over by the Czar April 23. The Vienna correspondent says the convic-tion had at that date arisen that it was necessa-

time to collect their forces.

TURKEY. ENCROACHING.

LONDON, May 2.—A telegram from Constan tinople says the Russians have of late frequent ly violated the Bulair lines of demarkation.

ry either to give way or precipitate a rupture, as delay was only giving Turkey and England

Intelligence has been received from Athens that the insurrection in Thessaly will probably subside, the British Consuls having told the leaders that England is resolved to defend the

CRETE. The news from Crete continues to be war-

ARMS FOR INSURGENTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Arms and ammunition destined for the Mussulman insurrents in Roumelia have been discovered leaving Adrianople, concealed in coffins. LONDON, May 3-5 a. m.—A correspondent at

Constantinople asserts that the Russians are approaching Batoum, intending to attack it if REFUGEES,

n a deplorable condition, continue to arrive in Constantinople. The International Committee will be obliged to stop relief June 1 for lack of HOLDING BACK.

Vienna, May 2.—A St. Petersburg correspondent states that, towards Turkey, great rritation prevails at St. Petersburg on the uestion of the fortresses. The Turks now havng no fear of the occupation of their Capital, justify their non-surrender of the fortresses by asserting that the Russians have no right to re-main at Tchataldja, not to mention San Stelano. The Turkish argument on this point appears to be well founded. It is also said that Fazli Pasha, commandant of Shumla, has openly de-clared he will not surrender it. The Turks are also raising difficulties in regard to dispatching Commissioners to assist in pacifying the Mussulman insurgents.

It is stated that the Russians are removing

stores which the Grand Duke Nicholas accumulated at Bujukdere, which would seem to indicate that all idea of embarking there had

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2.-Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, speaking again at Preston to-night, repeat-edly and enegertically repudiated the idea that the Government were bent on war, but he said they were determined to be prepared for all

LONDON, May 2.—A memorial to the Queen is being extensively signed in Sheffield, expressing confidence in the Ministers and a willingness to make every necessary sacrifice for the conduct of the war until the cause of peace and order in Europe is secured from lawless and reckless oppress

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

here to arrange for the reception of the Sepoys from India. The ironclads Minatour and Re-sistance have salled, it is supposed, for Port CABINET MEETING ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, May 3-5 a. m.—The Cabinet is to meet or Saturday.

INCIDENTAL.

BARDY'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The Journal de St.

Petersburg, discussing the speech of the Rt.—
Hon. Gathorne Hardy at Bradford, points out that Turkey constantly violated the treaties of 1856 and 1871. England refused to aid in compelling her to observe them. Therefore it is unreasonable now to recall those treaties, when war had created new rights and duties. Hardy really makes the treatment of the control of t really makes the inadmissible claim that En-giand, acting alone, is entitled to prevent the modification of the treaty concluded by the six

AMBASSADORICAL.

LONDON, May 2.—A Constantinople dispatch confirms the news of the appointment of Prince Labanoff to be Russian Ambassador to Turkey. Challir Pasha, not Ismid Pasha, is to be the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg. GORTSCHAKOFF.

St. Petersburg, May 2.-No more bulletins will be published concerning Prince Gortscha-koff's condition.

VIENNA, May 2.—The Tapblatt says in consequence of the concentration of Russian troops near the Transylvanian frontier it has become necessary for Austria to take precautions. Acording to reliable information, the question of oncentrating an Austrian army in Transylvania

is being seriously considered.

The Plenary Cabinet Council will meet in Vienna on Friday, when the Austro-Hungarian ompromise is expected to be settled. RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

CRONSTADT, May 2.—It is stated that several steamers lying at Revel have been purchased by the Russian Government for the purpose of being converted into cruisers. Three vessels which left Revel a week ago are the property

America to receive their armaments, which will be provided by American firms, and receive on board the seamen who departed a short time ELLSWORTH, Me., May 2.—Large supplies of fresh provisions have been purchased for the steamer Cimbria. Various rumors are in circu-

lation, but cannot be traced to any reliable source. No statements about the destination or plans of the steamer or the Russians can be relied on as yet, since there are no notable indica-tions, and the officers are guarded in their conversation. One officer remarked that their visit here had no reference to probable war, and hould occasion no anxiety in any quarter. PORTLAND, Mc., May 2.—A rumor is affoat

xpected at Suez by May 17.

FELL FIGHTING. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that official intelligence has been received that Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the Times, who was reported to have been murdered near Volo, fell fighting in the insurgent ranks, and was not

THE GERMAN NAVY. It appears that the bulk of the German navy assembling at Wilhelmshaven to avoid being snut up in the event of England blockading the

A RUMOR. The Paris Patrie (sensational journal) says it is rumored persistently in Constantinople that the Khedive has concluded an offensive alliance

PERA, May 2.—A considerable number of Russians have left San Stefano for Tichorin and Tchotoldja, on account of the alleged unhealthiness of quarters at San Stefano. LONDON, May 2.—A special from Belgrade re-

and Bashi-Bazouks near Pristina. The loss on both sides was heavy. SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.

WHAT INDIA CAN DO IN A WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

Dispaich to London Times.

CALCUTTA, April 15.—A rather serious riot recently broke out at Surat on the occasion of the imposition of the license tax. The military had to be called out, and fired on the rioters several of whom were wounded and one killed, after which the disturbance was quelled. Strikes and riots also occurred simultaneously in other towns of Western India, though they were of a milder type. The tone of native feeling in India is, indeed, not as healthy as could be desired, an evil for which the seditious writbe desired, an evil for which the seditious writings of the vernacular press are primarily responsible. Assertions constantly reiterated regarding England's decreptude, coupled with as oft-repeated eulogia of the resources and power of Russia, have tended to excite in the native mind an expectation of change not conducive to good government. The endeavors of the vernacular press have been furthered by the conviction that the Indian Government has to a considerable extent during past years sunk to the position of a mere State machine for carrying out the wired instructions of the Secretary of State. If India is to be well governed, this policy ought to be changed. The Indian Executive, at present far too weak, requires to be greatly strengthened. The only way of successfully working out the complex problem of grafting Western civilization upon Indian life, and exciting practical and scientific activity among the people, is by making the machinery to that cut so powerful that it may overcome the various phases of political fermentation to which all efforts at reform in India have hitherto invariably given rise. overcome the various phases of political fermentation to which all efforts at reform in India have hitherto invariably given rise.

In view of the probability of their being employed in a European war, the state of the native army has occasioned considerable discussion. The Indian press has little doubt but that, if England so willed it, the native military force might in a comparatively short time be recruited up to the strength of a million. If fully and efficiently officered it would in fighting qualities be second only to an army of English soldiers, while in respect of endurance and power of bearing privations it would be second to no military force in the world. An auxiliary army raised in India, where for all practical purposes our resources are limitless, would give England a military preponderance in almest any European war in which she engaged. On this account it especially behooves the English Government jealously to guard that so important an auxiliary force should not be wasted through defeative organization. The question of indian may reform has been agitated for years, and the longer a solution of the problem is delayed the more complicated and difficult it will grow.

Some statistics lately published show that at present the Bengal Staff Corps has 491 field officers of Lieutenants, Colonels, and Majors. The Staff Corps has been thoroughly tried and found so completely defective that it must soon-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

er or later be abolished, and an immed form is necessary to render the active as cient in war by the substitution of Enginative company officers; and in order to the feeling of regimental promotion must be ganized: There is, however, one reform ticular which, if effectively carried out at once give new and thorough co to the native army and implies to the native army and implies to the native army and implies to different sects, and it was hope in this way each company would act as ed of forming regiments accurate panies of different sects, and it was hoo in this way each company would act as upon every other of a different sect, at thus seditions combination would be reupon every other of a different sect, at thus seditious combination would be re impossible. The expectation has been a unrealized. The expert de corps has itself paramount over all consideration ligiou and race, so that by the present we have been fostering a unification of feeling overcoming the barriers of carpeludice so valuable as a sateguard in mutiny. The danger here pointed out un entirely nulified by especially enlist recruits for England those who had long service in the native army and adeach native regiment, company, or troop percentage of British soldiers, which serve as a guarantee against sedition combinations, and in a short time each native regiment, company, or troop a small percentage of British soldiers, which would serve as a guarantee against seditions and combinations, and in a short time whole-somely leaven the whole native army. The extra cost which this reform would involve might be met by withdrawing half of the present number of English troops in India, and in time of peace reducing the strength of the native army maintaining nerely skeleton batalions, so that, in the event of war, an army might be easily mobilized. British companies might again, in case of need, be drafted into separate battalions. I believe a composite Indian army formed on this basis would prove all but invincible, and could be relied upon with perfect security either when serving in India orengaged as an auxiliary British force in a European war. From a political point of view, on the other hand, the fact that Europeans and natives were serving in the same regiments would conduce more to draw the two races together than any other means that could possibly be devised. There is one other reform which, though not so immediately necessary, is urgently required. No military officer ought to be allowed to take civil service and yet be retained in the army list. There are Generals at the Indian army who have never done a day's soldlering since they were Ensigns. Civil employ is infinitely more lucrative than military service, consequently the ambition of most young officers is to obtain civil service. This has induced a feeling of dissatisfaction in officers holding military appointments, who find themselves in inferior positions to those in civil employ. No state of things could be more destructive of proper military aspiration and the ambition to attain the utmost scientific knowl-

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE CHANCES IN CASE OF WAR, AS SEEN FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

A London letter to the Nation, discussing the A London letter to the Nation, discussing the possible results of a war between England and Russian passengers by rail to San Francisco.

WATCHING.

PORTLAND, Me., May 2.—The British Consul here has gone to Southwest Harbor to watch the movements of the stranship Cambria, which is waiting there, with Bushan soldiers on board, for further orders.

DECIDEDLY CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, May 3.—5 a m.—A St. Petersburg corresprondent says Prince Lobanoff's appointment to the Turkish Mission is regarded as decidedly conciliatory.

GOING HOME.

A Bucharest dispatch says the report is widely current that the Russians have ordered eighty trans for homeward-bound troops.

A later dispatch from Bucharest says the trains have really been ordered, but, of course, the order may be countermanded.

TROOPS EXPECTED.

A special from Alexandria says altogether about thirty transports with Indian troops are expected at Suez by May 17.

A London letter to the Nation, discussing the possible results of a war between England and Russia, says:

The facility with which Russia brought the Turks to terms would be her destruction. The British fleet could destroy her communications by tarks to terms would destroy her communications by tarks to terms would destroy her communications. The British fleet could destroy her communications the Turks to terms would destroy her communications. The British fleet could destroy her communications. The British fleet could destroy her communications of the strains in the case of the flex of gundon and Servic on the one shall communication the flex of gundon and Servic on the one shall communication the flex of gundon and Servic on the one shall communication the flex of gundon and structure that the Cimbridge of gundon and servic on the one shall communication the flex of gundon and structure that the case of the army in Bulgaria and Roumanication of the army in Bulgaria and Roumanica without foundation. Neither should we be at a loss for men if they were wanted. In India alone the supply of men from the fighting tribes—men who, led by British officers, would make excellent soldiers—is almost inexhaustible. And there is nothing that these tribes would more enjoy than an energetic struggle with a white race at the cost of another white race. At home, too, there are multitudes of men ready and willing to enlist if they are required—many of them who have already had the advantage or some elementary training. of another white race. At home, too, there are multitudes of men ready and willing to enlist if they are required—many of them who have already had the advantage of some elementary training. As it is, recruiting has gone on actively for some weeks back, and men are pouring into the ranks more actively than at any time since before the outbreak of the Crimean war. There will be no lack of men. But the difficulty that all of us who are not inclined to rush blindly over the precipies cannot solve is this: for what definite object is the war to be undertaken? We want none of the Turkish territory; we have no more call to share in the partition of Turkey than we had to share in the partition of Poland: we do not want to lay in a stock of military glory; we cannot see that our influence will be greatly extended over the cass of Europe and over Asia Minor if the treaty of San Stefano be permitted to stand. There are many among us who regret to see the extension of a scientific despotism such as Russin over countries which ought to flourish under free institutions, and we consider that this has been brought about largely by the almost willful blindness of our present rulers. But it is not our exclusive affair. Austria and Germany have as much to lose as we shall have. Why, then, should we rush into a quixotic enterprise and engage in an exhausting and perhaps horrible war for the protection of interests which, where they are not imaginary, are the interests of other Powers rather than our own? ports a fight as taking place between Servians

THE GREAT STRIKE.

A LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

LONDON, May 2.—A telegram from Blackburn says the lock-out contemplated by the masters will embrace the main artery, seventy miles long, from Ulverston to Coine, with branches

The strike is mostly ended at Church and Accrington, but elsewhere the spirit is becom-ing more uncompromising. The masters de-clare that they have gained to the extent of 10 per cent by clearing off their surplus stocks at better prices than could have been obtained if the mills had been working.

From 2,000 to 3,000 weavers met at Darwen

From 2,000 to 3,000 weavers met at Darwen Wednesday, and reaffirmed that they would only accept the reduced wages if coupled with reduced time, and would not even communicate with the masters at present.

A disturbance occurred at Burnley last night. The operatives of one mill, who accepted the reduction, were hooted and pelted.

The non-unionist card-room hands at Bischburn complain that they are not being supported, and threaten the union with violence if they are not assisted.

BLACKBURN, May 2.—The operative cottonspinners adjourned the question of again seeing the masters for one week. All operatives, although complaining of hunger, seem to be perfectly firm. They regard the intended lockout as a godsend, because it will bring on a crisis quickly.

as a godsend, because it will bring on a crass quickly.

London, May 2.—A Committee of the Manufacturers' Association met privately at Ashtonunder-Lyne last night. It is stated that they decided to give notice of a reduction of wages. The operatives are highly incensed. The parish authorities of Burnley have refused to relieve any persons who are suffering in consequence of the strike. Large crowds were gathered in the streets, but order was fairly maintained.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispatch to London Times.

Paris, April 14.—According to the vital statistics of Italy for 1876, there were in that year 225,000 marriages, 1,083,000 births, and 736,000 225,000 marriages, 1,083,000 births, and 736,000 deaths, the population being 27,700,000 persons. Of the marriages, the largest number compared with the population occurred in the Southern Provinces, or compartimenti, in Basilicata, where there were 10 per 1,000, and Apulia, where the proportion was 9 per 1,000. In the Province of Rome the number was the smallest—namely, 5.59 per 1,000, and after Rome in Sardinia, where it was 6.87 per 1,000. The fecundity of marriages stands, however, where the marriage extransity of the same stands, however, where it was 6.87 per 1,000. The fecundity of marriages stands, however, where it was 6.87 per 1,000. The fecundity of marriages stands, however, where the same and Sardinia, and smallest is marriage certificates were subscribed by hosts marriage certificates were subscribed by hosts parties—viz.; only 3 per cent. In Rome 20 per cent were subscribed, but education is most

The great tonic Summer Head Drink. Exhibitating and he freshing. Only five Cents a gas at Gunther's Cantering II. Gunther's Confectionery.

munism.

In conclusion, he argued that the repeal of the Specie-Resumption law would bring light and hope to many darkened homes. It would cut the ligatures of contraction; activity and prosperity would revive; and nothing since peace was declared at

revive; and noting since posce was declared at Appomaticox, thirteen years ago, would be halled with such shouts of gladness. Popular relief would insure popular tranquillity, and the turbulence in the labor regions would cease.

Mr. Gordon then took the floor, with the understanding he would speak on Monday next, and further consideration of the bill was postponed till that time.

hat time. Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-Offices

Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported an amendment to be proposed to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, authorizing a semi-monthly mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred.

Mr. Saunders moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resiolution to provide for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition was indefinitely postponed several days ago. The motion led to a lengthy debate. It was finally rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 34.

Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules of the Senate to prepare and report to the Senate a rule which shall relieve the Committee on Patents from considering any bill, resolution, or petition for the extension of any patent. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with an amendment the House joint resolution to enable a joint

ment the House joint resolution to enable a joint commission to carry into effect the act of Con-gress providing for the completion of the Wash-ington Monument. Placed on the calendar Arter executive session, adjourned until Mon-

Also a bill to regulate inter-State commerce, and prohibit unjust discrimination by common car-

prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

Mr. Reagan explained the object of the bill was to prevent discrimination in charges for freight by railroads, so that no greater rate should be charged to one shipper than to another. Corporations are also forbidden from entering into combinations for the purpose of discriminating against persons or places. The only other material provision was that they should not charge more for shorter distances than for longer distances on the same line of carriages.

The morning expired, and the bill went over without action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole

without action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden in the chair) on the Legislative Appro-

because they have seen fit to introduce amendments.

Mr. Atkins said if he had uttered one unkind word, he was not aware of it. He did not think there was a genileman who would accuse him of doing so unless it were the gentleman from Michigan (Conger). That gentleman's remarks had been very personal, and it was in the warmth of his (Atkins) passion that he had used the expressions he had. This floor was no place to settle matters of a personal nature. He did not intend to indulge in personal matters, but desired to proceed with the business without feeling, without anger, and without passion.

CHINA. THE TERRIBLE PAMINE.

New York, May 2.—A correspondent of the lew York Evening Post, writing from Tokio nder date of April 5, sends the following: The ine in the north of China rages with increas-severity, and the most dreadful reports

come from the afflicted regions. In one town a man opened a shop for the sale of human flesh, and did a good business in cannibalistic joints and roasts till the local Mandarin caused the shopkeeper to be arrested and beheaded.

Minister Seward telegraphs to the Department of State that the famine in the northern provinces of China will continue six months longer. Funds for the relief of the sufferers, if transmitted by telegraph, can be disbursed by the Foreign Committee, or by the Commission appointed at Peking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, May 3-5 a. m. Sir Francis Henry id, member of the House of Common was killed yesterday by a railway

NO ACCIDENT. Paris May 2.—No accident is reported yester-lay, although it is estimated that 500,000 perons visited the Champ de Mars and the Tro ro. It is computed that 300,000 foreign are now in the city.

are now in the city.

GONE AFTER ALBERT.

LONDON, May 2.—The Princess of Wales and Crown Princess of Denmark have left for Paris.

A MINISTERIAL MEETING.

Paris, May 2.—Gov. Noyes, the American Minister, gave a dinner to-night in honor of Bayard Taylor, the newly-appointed Minister to Great Britain. Among the guests were Minister Taylor's family, the attaches of the respective legations, and a few American residents.

MUNDERED BY SEPOYS.

CALCUTTA, May 2.—Mr. Cooper, the British political agent at Bhamo, in the Kingdom of Burmah, and two Sepoys have been murdered by the Sepoy guard. The assassins have been arrested. There is no reason to suppose the assassination was the result of a native political plot.

HAVANA, May 2.—Credible rumors have prevailed since vesterday of the surrender of Macco, the Cuban leader. It is supposed that the Government has such intelligence, but defers its publication until all the facts are known.
Cuban refugees continue to flock back to the island. Over one hundred have just returned from Key West.
Rumors of the surrender of Macco are received with much gratification. An easier feeling prevails among merchants and planters over the prospect of complete pacification.

DIED.
LONDON, May 2.—Sir William Mitchell, proprietor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, and founder of the International Code Signals, is dead.

RELIGIOUS.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS. ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—Additional delegates to Methodist Episcopal General Conference at

ttee on Publishing Interest is in-

a Denver Conference, and the Arc. com-legate from the St. Louis Conference, were ad-dited, the objections to their eligibility being erely technical.

The organization of the standing committees was empleted this afternoon, and the Conference is

DR. DE KOVEN,
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 2.—The Tribu says that Dr.
De Koven, of Racine, has acknowledged the recipiof the letter inviting him to become an assistant minister in Trinity Church. He has not yet accepted the offer. Ex-Gov. Dix says that when the call was extended to Dr.
De Koven nothing was said about his taking the place of the late Dr. Ogilby. He would be an assistant minister, and of these there are in Trinity Parish several grades. Any one who knew the ability of Dr. De Koven would understand that his sphere of usefulness would not be a small or narrow one, and he would find his place in the highest grade of assistants. Ex-Gov. Dix said it was hoped Dr. De Koven would accept the invitation.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

Baltimons, Md., May 2.—The corner-stone of Bishop Cummins' Memorial Church (Reformed Episcopal) was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies by the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Senior Bishop of the Church. Bishop Cheney delivered an interesting address to a large congregation.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 157 at 7:17 last evening was caused by a fire in O'Malley & Turner's slaugater-house on Quinn street, near Archer avenue. Cause, sparks setting fire to some oil that had been spilled on a table. Damage nominal. The alarm from Box 882 at 8:13 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story brick building No. 330 Clybourn avenue, owned and occupied as a furniture factory by Molter Bros. Cause unknown. Damage, \$500 to building and \$1,200 to stock: insured for \$3,000 in unknown companies.

AT DIGHTON, MASS. TAUNTON, Mass., May 2.—The main building and the office of the Albion Lead Works, at Dighton, were burned this morning. Loss, \$100, -900; insured.

Denth of One of the Great Bonanza Silver San Prancisco, May 2.—W. S. O'Brien, of Flood & O'Brien, died at San Rafael this afternoon, after a lingering illness of several months. His death will in no manner interfere with the business after the contract of the con conths. His death will in no manner inorders with the business affairs of the firm. About
year-and a half ago all the property of the firm
as divided, with the exception of the miningclock business, which remains in common, Mr.
clood having the management of the deceased's
alerest. This arrangement will continue in
orce for the present, and the busicas will go on as usual. Mr. O'Brien's
cast has been hourly expected for several days.
Is leaves a will, the conditions of which are yet
taknown. He was a bachelor, but has a sister,
niece, and nephew in this State, and sister and
niece in Paris or en route. His property is vaguely
stimated at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but it is
utimated that, as usual, rumor has magnified his
realth.

BEDFORD STONE. BEUFURD SIGNE.

Buscal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BOAN CITY. May 2.—The Citizens' AssoCommittee of Chicago passed through here
it on route for the Bedford stone quarry and
sille. Accompanying the party were three
leading architects of Chicago. There was a
d difference in the general appearance and
g of this party and the one that passed
have least evening. The latter, from apnce, had payer heard of the Red or Blue Ribmaperance movement.

THE KAUTZ COURT-MARTIAL. Recoal Dipatch to The Tribune.

Recoal Dipatch to The Tribune.

A. Nebi, May 2.—The special plea of Gen.

WASHINGTON.

The Resumption Repeal Bill Considered in the Senate.

Ferry, of Michigan, Speaks at Length in Favor of the Measure.

Incidents of the Debate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill in the House.

The New Orleans Collectorship Question Finally Disposed Of.

George L. Smith Unanimously Confirmed by the Senate.

Specie Payments Virtually Resumed at the United States Treasury.

IN THE SENATE. SPEECHES ON THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—After the earnest colloquial debates of yesterday and the day before, Mr. Ferry's set speech on finance to-day had a tame and weary sound. It was, however, an able review of the question since the beginning of the War, as seen from the Senator's standpoint, and it was decidedly hopeful. He declared that the result of the Silver bill was beneficial, and that the repeal of the Resumption act would infuse new vigor into the beneficial, and that the repeal of the tion act would infuse new vigor into the national industries, securing resumption long be-fore the time fixed by the law. Scnator Voorhees followed in one of his characteristic speeches, in which he portrayed the evils inflicted upon the laboring classes by contraction. The House, he said, had obeyed the popular will. and had repealed the odious Resumption act, but the Senate had hesitated, thereby entailing great financial distress upon the country. His entire peech was, in fact, a Democratic harangue, appealing to the masses, and denouncing capital, and was flavored with Communism. After the set speeches, Mr. Saunders endeavored to obtain a reconsideration of the unfavorable action a few days since on his bill providing for eighteen more paid Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. The Senate evidently thought that there are already more Commissioners than is necessary, and re-fused by a vote of 14 yeas against 34 nays to take up the bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The Democratic managers of the Legislative Appropriation bill were very much hara-sed in the House to-day. They are undergoing the penalties of endcavoring to impose upon the people a mock reform in the name of economy and retrenchment. The Republican members, as they have given more careful study to the bill, are discovering this fact, and at every stage in the House to-day stubborn opposiion was made, and in some instances the App riations Committee was defeated. The debate was, in some of its features, EXTREMELY PERSONAL.

Atkins, Chairman of the Committee, was bitterly assailed. He is very irascible, and for that reason not adapted to the extremely onerous and difficult position as Chairman of that Committee. An atposition as Chairman of that Committee. An attempt to increase the salary of the Commissioner
of Pensions to \$4,000 was debated. An amendment was adopted foroidding the Commissioner of
Pensions from dropping any pensioner from the
rolls on ex parte statements of Special Agents, and
requiring that pensioners shall be heard in
their own defense. The attempt of the
Committee to reduce the salaries of
the Examiners in the Patent Office was
defeated. Lathron of Illipois, made a very extract dereated. Lathrop of Illinois, made's very earner but unsuccessful effort to secure an appropriatio of \$75,000 for abstracts, indexes, and other matters essential to the success of the patent system He showed that the Patent-Office is

self-sustaining, and has a surplus revenue of \$1,300,000 in the reasury, yet that the Democracy, in the name form, and upon the false pretense that they colleving taxpayers, were seeking to cripple attent-Office, and to plunder a fund contributy the inventors themselves, for their own benefayne, of Pennsylvania, made a sharp point no Democrats, exposing their pretended economy. He said their talk of economy

mies. He saint their talk of economy

WAS HYPOCRITICAL,
in that they proposed to remove the tax from
whisky and tobacco which they know will decrease
the revenue millions of dollars. The Democrats,
he thought, were stealing pennies from the laboring man and underpaid clerks in order to reduce
the tax on the great Democratic staples, whisky
and tobacco.

Ten pages of the bill were passed to-day, eight
less than yesterday, and the increase of the appropriation over the Committee to-day was \$25,
000.

LOUISIANA.

A LONG-PENDING QUESTION SETTLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The New Orleans Collectorship has been taken out of national politics. The Commerce Committee to-day manimously agreed to report favorably George L. Smith for Collector, and subsequently the Senate unanimously confirmed him. The confirmation of Smith is the complete defeat of the Packard section of the Republican party in Louisiana. Packard had intimated that he would have this Collectorship or nothing, and has declined to receive angeship or nothing, and has declined to receive sug-gestions as to other places which might have been bestowed upon him. Just before the nomination of Smith, ex-Congressman Sypher and several other Louisians Republicans opposed to Packard went to the President and protested against Packard's nomination. They stated that the idea that Packard could build up the Republican party in Louisians was incorrect; that the three last campaigns in Louisiana and all new managed by Packard and the communication. rect; that the three last campaigns in Louisiana had all been managed by Packard, and that in each one of them the Republicans had been saved by the Returning Board; that Packard's policy was simply to consolidate the negro vote, and make no attempt to divide the white vote. Sypher and his associates insisted that no party could be maintained in the South upon the color-line.

A GLOWING PICTURE WAS DELAYS.

A GLOWING PIOTURE WAS DRAWN
of what could be accomplished next fall if Packard
was not made Collector, and a man was appointed
who could be acceptable to Warmoth, McMillan,
Sheldon, Sypher, and others who favor a reflecttion of the former policy incorporated by Warmoth
in 1872. Sypher promised four Republican Congressmen from Louisiana next fall, besides great
gaine in the State offices in 1880, and the carrying
of the State for a Republican President. These
arguments were influential with the President, who
was always unwilling to appoint Packard. When
it became evident that Packard could not be
nominated, Packard himself, with Senator Kellogg, went to the President and submitted the
names of four persons who would be acceptable to
them. Among these names was that of Smith,
but neither Packard nor Kellorg wanted him, and
both hoped that the President would select either
liahn or Aifred Leonard. The nomination of
Smith is also a severe blow to the Returning Board,
as Madison Wells came here expressly to have Anderson appointed Collector, or to have the matter
kept in abeyance, with Anderson in charge as
Special Deputy, as he now is. A GLOWING PICTURE WAS DRAWN

LIVE-STOCK SHIPMENTS. OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE.; Special Dispatch to The Tribuse. Washington, D. C., May 2.—The railroads and

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The railroads and representatives of the largest live-stock shippers will endeavor to defeat the bill relative to the transportation of animals which has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Agriculture. Sam Allerton and his counsel, Emery A. Storrs, are here, and represent a section of the opposition to the bill. This bill is one which has grown out of the agriculture of the agriculture of the agriculture of the section of the present. to the bill. This bill is one which has grown out of the agitation of the question of "Eveners," although it has no reference to the subject of the "Eveners" themselves. The Committee determined that it would not be practicable to attempt to break up the "Eveners" organization within a State by Congressional legislation. This bill, however, relates to some of the alleged abuses growing out of the "Eveners" combination, An argument in opposition to the bill has been prepared which has been submitted to members to-day, and an effort will be made to soccure a minority report from the Committee embodying the points of this argument. The New York Central and Eric Railroad officials are understood to oppose this argument. Following are in outline the points made against the bill: That it is a bill to protect the interests of certain patients of palace stock cars; that the provision

ket until the succeeding Monday. The bill provides that unless cattle are watered and fed in the cars they must be unloaded every twenty-four hours, and stopped for seven consecutive hours. The effect of this would be that no stock could reach the New York Monday market in the regular cars which left the West later than Monday. Shippers having stock on hand which left before Wednesday or on later days in the week desiring to reach the market would be compelled to use the patent cars, or sell their stock to the owners of these patents at whatever prices they could ret. It is also claimed that it was demonstrated before the Committee that at the waster of the control of the carried more than forty-eight hours without unloading; yet the bill would permit them to be transported 100 hours, from Gaiveston to Boston, provided they are fed and watered while in transit. The bill contains no limitations as to the amount that owners of the patent cars may charge. The provision permitting agents of the Humane Societies to ride in the cars is attacked on the ground that it would result in blackmail. The constitutional objection is made that Congress has no more right to regulate the treatment of cattle in transit than it has to decree what measure of cruelty a conductor shall show towards passengers; that Congress has no more right, for instance, to say how a steer shall be treated in a car at Pittsburg than how a steer should be treated in a pasture at Pittsburg. business firms and banking associations that they had resumed specie payment.

Referring to Wall street, he said all the knowledge on finance did not dwell solely with the wise men of Gotham. New York City, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, now seemed to be the last to respond.

In conclusion, he argued that the passage of this bill would be to settle our finances upon such a basis as would relegate our financial difficulties from the halls of Congress to the marks of commerce.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PREFER SILVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The Treasury De partment continues to receive information of cases where persons entitled to large sums of interest due in gold have refused gold and taken greenbacks stead. A gentleman collecting inter Treasury here declined to take \$3,000 due him in gold, and made a special request for greenbacks. The saving of gold in this way upon the pending payments of interest will doubtless be very large, and the expectation at the Treasury Department is that it will henceforth make an important element in the interess of gold for resumption nursess. in the increase of gold for resumption purposes.

The second speech on the tariff at the session to-The second speech on the tariff at the session tonight was by S. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania. It
was of a very elaborate character, and delivered
from printed slips. The reading occupied a long
time. Most of this time there was not a single
other member in the hall, and only two or three
pages, and during part of the time only one page.
Thus the whole Capitol was lighted to enable this
Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on a platform of economy to read a printed
speech to empty seats, at a cost for gas alone of
\$200 per hour.

THE OFFICES.

speech to empty seats, at a cost for gas alone of \$200 per hour.

The Diffices.

The biennial publication of the blue-book serves to explode the popular failacy that Ohio has received a greater number of appointments, according to population, than any other State. A careful compilation of this official roster discloses the fact that Ohio in respect to the greed of her citizens for office is much behind many other States, and that Maine and Maryland rank all others as States of officeholders. From this statement it certainly appears that Ohio has been badly abused, and that the Executive has not as yet done justice to the State which produced him. The compilation of officeholders, both in executive departments at Washington and in the foreign service, shows the following excess or deficiency over the proportion to which the States would be entitled if the quota was based upon population: Maine, 97; Connecticut, 22; Maryland, 149; Massachusetts, 68; New Hampshire, 44; New York, 143; Pennsylvanis, 53; Virginia, 57. The States that are deficient are; Illinois, 159; Indiana, 113; Iowa, 59; Michigan, 43; Ohio, 57; Wisconsin, 45; and New Jersey, 6.

Exements from customs for the ten months

169; Indiana, 113; Iowa, 59; Michigan, 43; Onio, 57; Wisconsin, 45; and New Jersey, 6.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs for the ten months ending April 30 were, in round numbers, \$109, -000, 000. as against \$110, 200, 000 for the corresponding period of last year, being a decrease of \$600,000. The Internal Revenue receipts for the same period this year were \$88, 400,000, as against \$95, 250,000 for the corresponding ten months last year, being a decrease of \$9, 500,000. During the same period the expenditures were \$109, 300, -000, as against \$122, 500,000 last year, being a degrease of \$13, 200,000, which exceeds the falling off in receipts by nearly \$7,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MILLENNIUM.

For the first time in many years gold, silver, and greenbacks are practically on an equality at the paying-teller's window at the Treasury. Silver dollars were paid out at par for greenbacks, and either greenbacks, silver, or gold as might be called for by those settling interest accounts. The currency balance is rapidly increasing on account of the exchange of silver dollars, and the legal-tenders thus taken are used again in all currency transactions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

all currency transactions.

DEFARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day unanimously agreed to report favorably on Representative Cutler's bill declaring the Department of Agriculture one of the executive departments.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of George L. Smith, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

nomination of George L. Smith, Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day continued the consideration of the Steamboat bill, and struck out the clause limiting the personal liability of steamboat-owners. The clause making the certificate of the Steamboat Inspector prima-facie evidence in the courts of law was also stricken out, and the bill was then referred to Senators Spencer, Dennis, and Randolph as Sub-Committee to report what further amendments, if any, should be made before reporting it to the Senate. THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL will be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

The Honse Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to the bill in relation to the Venezuelan Mixed Commission, and Representative Hamilton was authorized to report the same to the House with a favorable recommendation. The bill provides that the act of Feb. 25, 1873, to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, and the payment of the adjindicated claims, is hereby repealed. Also, that if the President shall believe from an examination that Venezuela is entitled to a rehearing of any of all claims, or to any relief, he is fully empowered to enter into a further convention with that country to afford such relief, provided the convention shall have the sanction of the Senate of the United States. The Committee also adopted the report of Representative Hamilton, which recommends the re-examination of all claims passed upon by the Venezuelan Mixed Commission.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THEM? After executive session, adjourned until monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reagan, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, an article charging him with acting in bad faith with regard to the bill perventing discrimination by common carriers, and instinuating that he had been bought over by corporations. He denied that his ardor in support of the bill had cooled. The reason why he had not reported the bill when the Committee on Commerce had been called had been because he had been instructed to report isome minor bills, so as to make the way clear for the Freight Discrimination bill. Every fact in relation to his action showed that he had earnestly exerted himself to secure the passage of the bill. There was not a statement in the article read that was not utterly false and without a shadow of foundation.

Mr. Hendee, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill for a permanent form of government for the District. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Robeite, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill sking the salaries of the naval officers at Baltimore and New Orleans at the same rate as those received by similar officers at Boston, San Francisco, and Philadelphia. Passed.

Also a bill reorganizing the Life-Saving Service.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for May 9.

Mr. Dunnell, from the same Committee, reported a bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Barataria Canal Company, to construct a canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico.

Also a bill to regulate inter-State commerce, and

ton, which recomments the re-examination of air claims passed upon by the Venezuelan Mixed Commission.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THEM?

It is not yet decided by the gentlemen having in charge the alleged Florida Presidental frands whether they will propose an investigation by the House Committee on the Judiciary or by a joint Committee of Congress, to consist of six members of the House and five members of the Senate. They say they have the original affidavit of McLin and other documents embracing all material facts from all parties interested in the alleged frauds. A resolution for an investigation may be introduced next Monday, or on some other day, as a question of privilege.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The House of Representatives have cut the force in the Land Office down to 161 clerks. In 1855 there were 184 clerks. The work is much greater than it was at that time, comprising 300 landgrants to railroads, canals, and States, bounty landgrants to railroads, canals, and States, bounty landgrants to solders of the late War, grants for agricultural colleges, besides business bertaining to settlers on public lands. The clerical force being too small, the office is now nine months behind in its correspondence, and four years in the patenting of public lands.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Representative Clark. of New Jersey, of the

ing of public lands.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Representative Clark, of New Jersey, of the House Military Committee, reports the Signal Service efficient and economical, and that there is no reason for its consolidation with the Coast Survey and Life-Saving Service.

TREASURY NOTICE.

United States Treasurer Gilfillan says the parties who apply for silver dollars in exchange for United States notes will be required to may freight charges on the same. The Pepartment pays the charges on subsidiary coin, but cannot do so on silver dollars.

APPROVED.

(Mr. Eden in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Vance offered an amendment prohibiting the Commissioner of Pensions from dropping pensioners from the rolls on ex-parte statements taken by Special Agents.

Mr. Vance moxed to restore the salary of Examiners in the Patent-Office to the amount now provided by law. Adopted, —74 to 70.

Mr. Lathrop moved to increase from \$50,000 to \$75,000 the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Patent-Office.

Mr. Atkins opposed the amendment, and appealed to his friends on the Democratic side, who claimed to be a party of economy, to defeat these amendments, which would swell the approprations to immense proportions. Every man would have to stand on his own record on such questions, but he was sorry to see gentlemen on the Democratic side voting for every increase of expenditures.

Mr. Conger said he had heard the gentleman from Tennessee (Atkins) state many times that he had come to a conclusion in regard to the business of the House, and therefore no other man must say a word.

Mr. Atkins—That allusion is altogether unworthy The President has approved the act prohibiting the comage of 20-cent silver pieces.

APPROVED.

The Senate Committee on Commerce decided to report the nominations of John Q. Howard and William Kent, as Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New York, favorably, and the nomination of John B. Frothingham, as Assistant Appraiser at the same port, adversely. The Committee also took action on the nomination of George L. Smith, to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and unanimously agreed to recommend its confirmation.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day amounted to \$221.000.

AFPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In accordance with the law recently passed for the employment of temporary clerks, between sixty and seventy persons were yesterday appointed to such positions in the Treasury Department. The appointments were determined by the completeness of the quotas of the different States. A large number of clerks have also been restored to the interior Department under the recent appropriations.

of the House, and therefore no other man must say a word.

Mr. Atkins—That allusion is altogether unworthy of the gentleman, if he intends to say that I have assumed any such dictation on this floor. I will not submit to any such assertion on his part without refuting it on the spot.

Mr. Congor—Let the gentleman rest. The gentleman has turned against his party friends and against the Republicans here in a speech unworthy of the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, because they have seen fit to introduce amendments.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an amendment perfecting the clause in regard to the rights not to be affected by the repeal of the law, and retaining the amendment adopted yesterday, providing that the repeal of the law shall take effect Jan. 1, 1879. Ordered that the amendment be printed, and the bill laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the House bill to provide for vessels of the United States hailing from places where they are owned or built, and it was indefithe business without feeling, without anger, and without passion.

After further discussion by Messrs. Blair, Keifer, Lathrop, and Wait in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Durham against it, the amendment was rejected.

When the sections in regard to Surveyors-General were reached, Mr. Wigginton offered an amendment declaring on and after July 1, 1879, that the offices of Surveyors-General shall be abolished, and the archives of the offices turned over to the Governments of the several States, and that all further necessary surveys shall be made by competent engineers, to be employed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Mr. Page made a point of order that the amendment changed the existing law, and could not be received. where they are owned or built, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Ferry, Paddock, and Sanlebury were ap-

pointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands,

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not received.

Mr. Mills, in discussing the amendment in regard to the number of clerks in the Post-Office Department, said his idea of economy was to relieve the people of taxnition by statesmanship. The leaders of the Democratic party had never yet found means to relieve the people, but only cut down the machinery of the Government, and gave the savings to the Paris Exhibition or Philadelphia show. ment explaining the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance. He referred to the fact that United States notes and gold were nearly equal to-day, and argued that this was hastened by the passage of the act to restore the standard silver dollar. Alluding to the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to resume specie payment, he said he joined in it as a compromise measure reluctantly. After explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, he said if the bill should be agreed to as amended it would give the country a volume of currency of \$900,000,000. He argued that the bill would restore commercial confidence. It would result in our own people holding the national debt instead or foreigners. The recent sale of \$50,000,000 in bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was an assurance of this, and an evidence of the advancement of the public credit. The Government should now turn its attention to upholding its credit with its own people.

He next referred to the coin required by the Government, and said no fears need be apprehended that the Government would have to go, abroad to seek coin to meet its requirements. The necessity for denying United States notes their rightful place in the circulation of the country had departed. He believed greenbacks and coin would be at par before the lets of July next, and referred to the announcements daily made by the business firms and banking associations that they had resumed specie payment. After disposing of ten pages in the bill, the Countitee rose, and the House took a recess unt

After disposing of ten pages in the bill, the Committee rose, and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wright made a speech in advocacy of the bill introduced by him in the early part of the session for a Government loan to aid the laboring classes to make settlements on public lands. He drew a picture of want, destitution, and hunger that are abroad in the country, and said it was bread that the half-starved multitudes demanded, employment or bread. It was strong and fearful language. Paris upon an occasion had heard it. The cause of that want and distress which might lead to sedition should be removed. Such a serions subject could not be tampered with. Disturbances would come, and he would tell the House that a volcano cannot be bridged with the bayonet. He predicted that unless some relief were granted to the suffering people they would exchange seats with some of the present members in the Forty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Chalmers spoke in favor of the Texas &

of the present members in the Forty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Chalmers spoke in favor of the Texas & Pacific Railway measure, and of other Southern improvements, and urged that a railroad on the 32d parallel is a national necessity, and the Government is bound in equity to aid it. If the Democratic Congress was afraid to do justice to the Democratic Congress was afraid to do justice to the Democratic South, Southern Democrats may be defeated and Republicans sent in their places. To the silver men he said that the South is the producer of her gold staple, but she united with them through sympathy, and now appeals to them to sympathize with her. Build up the waste places of the South, give tone and vigor to that portion of the body politic emaclated by war, and the currency accumulated at money-centres like blood unnaturaly forced to the heart, will be gently diffused through the paralyzed limb. He said the Northern men without regard to party will pass the Northern Pacific bill, and if the Texas Pacific fails Southern men will be responsible for the failure. He said the next President must possess two requisites, loyalty to the Union and liberality to Southern improvements. Unity of interest makes unity of sentiment, and unity of sentiment is the foundation-stone of political organization.

The Montreal Disturbances Secure the Attention of the Central Government-Ou bec Elections_Montreal Quiet for the Mo-ment_Fires_Yesterday's Elections _ The Orangemen Determined to March-Em-bezzier Sentenced-A Cincinnati Forger-The Defense of British Columbia-The Northwest Territories. The Ridean Canal

hasis as would relegate our financial difficulties from the halls of Congress to the marks of commerce.

Mr. Voorhees then took the floor and read a lengthy argument in favor of repealing the Specie-Resumption act. The amount of human misery, wretchedness, and vice which the law had caused could not be estimated. It had overthrown property values simply beyond the power of language to describe. Ten thousand million dollars' worth of property had been absolutely confiscated. He argued that the American people had been educated on the subject of finances during the past five years under such circumstances as breed revolution unless they are met by measures of relief. The greenback dollar, on account of the confidence the people had in it, had forced itself upon an equality with gold. He referred to the Gold Room of New York as a mob of gamblers, and argued that the Government could not redeem fifty millions of dollars with gold within a week's notice from to-day. The notes of the Government bad advanced to an equality with gold because the people had forced the Government to treat its own notes with respect. There never was the slightest reason why the paper money of this country should have become depreciated. He favored the adoption of an amendment compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes for duties on imports, not after the 1st of October next, but immediately. That would at once equalize our currency. To resume specie payment the 1st of January next made certain a dark, perilous, and unhappy future. The farmers had mortgaged their property, and, if specie-payments were resumed, these mortgages must be paid in coin. It was the duty of the American Congress to so legislate as to secure the farmer his home, and to the industrious mechanic living wages. The toiling millions who arose in the morning before light and worked until after dark were constantly being lectured on economy by the dwellers in palaces, by the masters of hired at Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, May 2.—The intense faction feeling. and the murderous affrays growing out of it, which have so long disgraced Montreal, have at length at tracted legislative interference, and the Hon. Mr. Blake has introduced a bill into the House of Commons with a view to put a stop to this ruffianism. The Government has adopted the bill, and it will become a law. The measure is framed on the Preservation of Peace on Public Works act, already on the Canadian statute-book, and on the Peace Preservation act now in force in certain sections of Connaught and Minster, Ireland. It provides that when, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the public peace is likely to be broken in any district, that district shall be proclaimed under martial law, and the carrying of dangerous weapons made an offense punishable by imprisonment. The bill does not provide for domiciliary visits by the police in search of concealed weapons, but is simply intended to apply to weapons carried on the person. So far as the bill goes it is a good one, and on all sides it is considered a wise and prudent policy to put down this dangerous rufflanism with a strong hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Blake has introduced a bill into the House of Con morning before light and worked until after dark were constantly being lectured on economy by the dwellers in palaces, by the masters of hired attendants. The poor were to give up the luxuries which they had not in order that the rich might have more. Far be it from him to incite people, but he would at all times vindicate them against the aspersions of those who first oppressed and then denounced them. He referred to Communism, and said it was the advocates of extreme measures, those who favored the resumption of specie-payments, who fostered the peril of Communism.

should be adapted to the Tribune.

Montreal, May 2.—Complete election returns show that Lieut. -Gov. Letellier has been sustained in dismissing his late Government. The new Administration, under the lead of Mr. Joly, will meet Parliament with a majority of four. Two Independent members with pronounced Ministerial leanings have been elected, who, after the meeting of Parliament, will be found voting with the Government. Mr. Joly's friends confidently expect that, after the meeting of the House, he will have a safe working majority.

that, after the meeting of the House, he will have a safe working majority.

To the Western Associated Press.
QUEREC, Can., May 2.—The elections for the Quebec Legislature took place throughout the province to-day. Of a House of sixy-five members, fifty-one constituencies return twenty-eight Liberals and twenty-three Conservatives, the Liberals and twenty-three conservatives, the Liberals and twenty-three the indications are that Joly's Liberal Government will be sustained by a very narrow majority. His

erais having gained ten seals and loss lost. Indications are that Joly's Liberal Government will be sustained by a very narrow majority. His Ministers were all returned. The old Ministers, with the exception of Baker, ex-Solicitor-General, were also re-elected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The police report everything quiet last night in the disturbed district, though the city was to-day full of the most absurd rumors. One of the most sensational was that two men had been hung to a lamp-post at Point St. Charles last night. Three carters were assaulted men had been hung to a lamp-post at Point St. Charles last night. Three carters were assaulted by a rough named Pat Lacy, who drew a revolver and threatened to shoot if they did not clear. They ran across the street, pursued by Lacy, who was captured by the police and lodged in the Central Station. A revolver with four chambers loaded was found on his person. Lacy was to-day fined \$50 and sent to prison for thirty days. A man named Graham was arrested to-day for threatening the police. A loaded revolver was found on his person when searched at the Police-Station. He was fined \$10 and sent to jail for one month for carrying firearms.

rearms.
This has been a red-letter day in the Province of

police. A loaded revolver was found on his person when searched at the Police-Station. He was fined \$10 and sent to jail for one month for carrying firearms.

This has been a red-letter day in the Province of Quebec. A great and important political contest has been fought out, and the campaign was one of extreme bitterness. Every art known in politics was used to influence the electors on either side. Great excitement prevails in the city to-night. Meetings are held at the Committee-rooms of the Liberal and Conservative candidates, and speeches are being made. The Province senses sixty-five members to the Legislature. Five constituencies elected members by acclamation, Contests took place in the remaining sixty. In the City of Montreal McShane and Nelson, Liberals, and Taillon, Conservative, were elected. In the City of Quebec Shehyn, Rinferet, and Murphy, all Liberals, were returned. Mr. Joly, the Premier of the new Government, and all his colleagues have been returned. It is impossible to-night to obtain complete returns from all the counties, but the indications are that Mr. Joly will probably have a working majority in the new House. The Deboucherville Government, before the dissolution of the House in March, were sustained on a vote of want of confidence by a majority of thirty.

Mostrakal, May L.—Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court to annul the marriage of a Mr. Pratt. on the grounds of his being a minor, and not having obtained the consent of his guardian.

A prominent Orangemen informed a Witness reporter that, if any interference is made with the Orangemen on the ensuing 12th of July, in Montreal, in the exercise of the lawful rights, there will certainly be an Orange uprising, and fully 150,000 to angemen will flock to Montreal in less than tweethers of the lawful rights, there will certainly be an Orange uprising, and fully 150,000 to angemen will flock to Montreal in less than the west of the superior Court against Narcisse M. Le Cavalier, as the superior Court against Narcisse M.

half an hour after opening. There are also provisions made for buying and selling on margins, options, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 1.—Henry L. Driver, aged 33. was arrested yesterday at the Rosin House on a telegram from Cincinnati, charging him with forgery to the extent of \$15,000. Driver's mother, it appears, is worth \$50,000, and her son, who is reported as a very hard case, is said to have forged bonds, mortrages, and checks, with the aid of a prostitute, who signed them, to the extent of \$15,000. The prisoner agreed to be extradicted without the necessary formalities, and was handed over to the care of Cincinnati detectives.

To the Western Associated Press.

Ottawa. Can. May 1.—Water was let into the Ridean Canal yesterday, and barges left with lumber for the United States market.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—The Commercial Times and the Milwaukee Daily News consolidated to-day, and will issue to-morrow as the Milwaukee Daily News.

THE CROPS.

Prospects of the Most Flatterin Character Everywhere Reported.

An Interesting Exhibit of Agricultural Affairs in Wisconsin.

A General Glance at the Crops Throughout the Union.

Nothing but Delaware Peaches Likely to Get Left.

Our Usual Notes from the Joyful Farmers of the Northwest-

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., May 2.—So far as this region i concerned, we have now "stored up all the moisture that we shall require for July and August," and yet have plenty to spare. While the late rains have done wonders for the people in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and "sent the logs down," it has put a dead-lock upon all farming operations in the county which produced nearly 11,000,000 bushels of corn last season. The situation in Livingston County to-day is this: the small grains have not as yet been injured by the tremendous rains which we have now experienced for nearly two weeks. The corn-ground is from one-half to three The corn-ground is from one-half to three-quarters plowed; very little, if any, corn has been planted. Yesterday plowing was reaumed, but the farmers were driven from the fields by heavy showers. This morning, Thursday, we have again heavy rains, and the prospects here are cer-tainly—wet to say the least. Yet we have a full month for corn-planting. We cannot plant any corn before the 10th if the weather should commence to dry and change for the better. It is need-less to say that the roads are in a horrible condition, -holes and ruts, -and the moving of grain i

tion,—holes and ruts,—and the moving of grain is out of the question.

CHANDRAIDN, Ill., May 2.—People here are getting discouraged at the continuous rains. The roads are almost impassable and nothing of a bulky nature can be hauled to market. Although the season is nearly a month earlier than isual, farm operations are not much, if any, in advance of ordinary seasons. It is too wet to plow, and nothing can be done toward planting corn until it dries and the soil gets warm. Rye is about heading out; winter wheat is a foot high. All spring-som grains look well, but begin to turn yellow in spots, showing the effect of too much rain. There will be an average fruit crop.

grains look well, but begin to turn yellow in spots, showing the effect of too much rain. There will be an average fruit crop.

BLUE RIDGE, Ill., May 2.—We have had so much rain the last ten days that very little corn has been planted. The winter wheat is not injured by the wet weather. Oats good.

PLAINFIELD, Ill., May 2.—No corn planted yet. The recent heavy rains have put farmers back. The oats and wheat are still growing, and the wet weather prevents any fears of insects.

ELLISOR, Ill., May 2.—The soring wheat looks fine. About half the corn planted. None up yet. The fall wheat just beginning to head. Farmers all busy planting corn.

Minonk, Ill., May 2.—Owing to the heavy rains farmers have been idle for eight or ten days. Ground too wet to work. Indications of continuance. Very little corn planted. The roads have been so bad during the winter that most of the corn is still in the farmers' hands, but sold to be delivered in June. Wheat in a flourishing condition. Oats have come up nusually well.

Minonka, Ill., May 2.—We are along pretty well with our work, but the continued rains will set us back two weeks. Rained fifteen days in April. Wheat and oats were never better. Fruits splendid. Potatoes up and looking well. Meadows and pastures a month earlier than usual.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 2.—Considerable corn is planted, and some ready for first plowing. Winter wheat is in fine order. We are having plenty of rain. Harvest will commence about the 15th of May.

rain. Harvest will commence about the loth or May.

FRIENDSVILLE, Ill., May 2.—Some corn planted; a few fields up, and stand good. The wet weather for the last week has put a stop to farming. Will not be able to do anything this week. Some few fields of wheat are headed out. Prospects of a very early harvest.

Madison, Wis., May 2.—In 1860 Wisconsin har-rested the largest crop known in the history of the State. The reason was similar to the present in being nearly six weeks in advance of ordinary years, and peculiarly adapted to grain-growing, but experts declare the present superior in many son, and the wheat acreage this year will average a 25, perhaps a 30 per cent increase. Corn will decrease in other small grains will make up the wheat increase, thus making no increase in the total acreage in grain except in the new northern counties just opened to settlement. Winter wheat was never known to look incr. the winter having been open and extremely mild. In the State University experimental farm in this city improved varieties stand four feet six inches in height and thick as a quill. Throughout the State it will average three feet high. Spring wheat is growing finely in all sections of the Commonwealth under the influences of alternative sunon, and the wheat acreage this year will average a mealth under the influences of alternative sun-shine, warm rains, and cool nights, the very per-fection of weather. All other grains are leaping ahead rapidly. For the past week we have had genuine June freshets, and, while the hearts of the lumbermen have leaped for joy, the prospects for crops have improved. To-night the skies are clearing, and bright weather is again expected. Experts estimate that, whereas wheat averaged fourteen bushels to the acre last expected. Experts estimate that, whereas wheat averaged fourteen bushels to the acre last year, it will yield eighteen this. The price last year, averaged \$1 per bushel at local elevators, and, with the prospective trouble in Europe, this price, which is considered good, will be kept up. The wheat-growing region of Wisconsin is the vast northwestern country north and west of the Wisconsin, Fox, and Wolf Rivers. South and east of these waters the farmers are taking to mixed husbandry, as sure and more profitable. Within the two past years the cheese interest has been wonderfully developed, Wisconsin now occupying the first rank among the dairying States. She made nearly one-half of the dairy exhibit at the Centennial, and received the prize over all. Since then the business has increased over 40 per cent. The Counties of Sheboygan and Jefferson lead in this industry, and others are not far behind. In these counties the cow has almost wholly usurped the plow, and the example is being emulated all through Southern and Eastern Wisconsin. Stock-raising is rapidly on the increase in the same region, more particularly Southern Wisconsin. Dane County leads in this respect. In Waukesha County there are several large horse farms on a scale equal to some of the Kentucky establishments. The cranberry interest is an extended one in Wisconsin, we being next to New Jersey in this staple. Green Lake County and the Black River regions are the principal centres, and the mammoth marshes are run there by men who have made fortunes out of the berry crop. But the fever of cranberry-marsh speculation which selzed the capitalists of the State several years ago has died out, like the hop fever, and now legitimate profits are reaped by large concerns requiring sound financial backing. As a whole, the agricultural prospects of Wisconsin were never so brilliant as at the present date. Farmers and capitalists are everywhere jubilant. A spirit of confidence is being instilled in all branches of commerce and industry.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Times will print tonorrow dispatches from twenty-nine States and one Territory, giving the condition and prospects of the crops of the whole country. The corre-spondents, almost without exception, send good news. The first week in May has not for years seen the general crops of the country in so ad-vanced a condition. An exceptionally open winter, followed by an early spring, has set forward planting and sowing by from three to five weeks. In New England the spring is three weeks earlier than usual. The grass is well up. The apple trees promise an unusual crop. More corn will be planted than last year, but fewer potatoes. In New York, rye was headed by the 20th of April, twenty days ahead of the ordinary time.

Potatoes are coming up. Grass is two feet and a
half high in some sections. Wheat has
come through the winter in splendid condition.

Corn will be planted three weeks earlier than usual, and the cows have been three weeks on the fresh spring grass. The New Jersey peach crop will be ample for the ordinary demand. The apple crop will be enormous.

The crops of Pennsylvania look promising. The yield of rye, oats, buckwheat, and corn will be 15 or 20 per cent above the average.

Delaware will suffer in its most important crop (peaches) through frosts and other canses. The yield is not expected to be over one-half that of last year.

hast year.

Frosts and storms seriously damaged the fruit trees and early vegetables on the low lands of Virginia. The higher portions escaped material in-

jury.

In West Virginia the acreage of wheat and corn is largely increased over last year.

North Carolina reports a larger acreage and better condition of grains than last year. An enormous cotton crop is expected.

Georgia has increased her acreage of wheat, and diminished that of cotton 10 per cent. Both crops are well advanced.

In Alabama the area of cotton is about as usual.

The dispatches over parts of Ohio, Indian nois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, and sincreased acreage of from 10 to 30 per cest bountiful promise of large harvests. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansa Arkansas expect about 15 more than their usual yield of cereals. In expects a crop of nearly 20,000,000 bmass wheat for export. The Indian Terringy when the promise of unusual yields in wheat cand tobacco. Colorado cultivates one-third and than im most previous years.

IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribum
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 2.—The prospects better the coronic of the creats and fruit in this section were never more promising than at present. As small grain is unusually forward and localization and nearly all the corn is planted. Fruitmenever bloomed more protusery, and, unless uniforeseen disaster occurs, this crop will be in mense.

mense.

PALMYRIA, Ia., May 2.—we are in the midst of corn-planting. Weather has been cool for planting, but the ground is in good condition otherwest opining, but the ground is in good condition otherwest the best ever seen.

Sac Crry, Ia., May 2.—Just commenced to plan corn. The whole crop prospects were never better corn. The whole crop prospects were never better corn.

MINNESOTA. MINNESOTA.

WINONA, Minn., May 2.—The late rains tollowed by moderately bright weather, become wonders for crops in this State. Respects from every county say wheat never looked better. The harvest will begin at least three weeks sarlier than last year. The increase in acrease will stended at least 12 per cent of the old crop still in the farmers' hands. Receipts at all stations on the line of the Winona & St. Peter Road are now very large, taxing the road to the utmost capacity to furnish transportation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2.—This section has just been visited by a copious and welcome rain. The prospect for all crops and fruit is all that could be desired. Wheat is now considered as sure and was never so fine or favorable.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Point Pleasant, Mo., May 3.—Corn all up, and a good stand: some are plowing it. Winter wheel. a good stand; some are plowing it. Winter wheat all headed out, and will be cut the last of May.

NEBRASKA past ten days have dried out the soil very mach, but not enough to injure anything. Farmers are beginning to olant corn, though earlier than sound.

JAMESTOWN. Neb., May 2.—Ryo has takes the place of beriey, and looks splendid. The sping wheat has made a fine start.

KANSAS. KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribuna.

EMPIRE, Kan., May 3.—The winter wheat per, looked better. Corn mostly planted. Perchasinghily injured by the late cold weather, one fruits all right.

BYENTON, Kan., May 2.—Corn is mostly pined.

A good stands of ar as up. Winter wheat head, out. Prospect of a very early and heavy harrest.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

POTTER, O., May 2. Weather very wet. Best winds, with rains, have done damage to ordard timber, and buildings, killing some cattle. Very little corn planted. Not much sign of sy the winter wheat.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BATTLE GROUND, Ind., May 2.—But little cor.

planted yet. Has been raining for seven days.

Small grains growing well.

CURRENT OPINION.

If these Florida men succeed in proving hemselves the rascals they pretend, the wonder will be that the Republican party survived as long a they did in the South.—dartford Post (20.). If, through the exertions of Samuel J. Til. den, the next President is a Democrat, then the re-former will have been amply repaid for his lat-troubles. Particularly so if S. J. T. is the ma-picked upon to head the land.—Gincinnati En-quirer (Dem.).

The main objections to the in that it is unequal in its practical operations, that it is a hateful exposition of private affairs, and that it is a direct and constant inducement to fraud and dishonesty.—Hariford

The talk of Hayes resigning because Me-

Mr. Hayes has, by many Republ differ with him on certain points, been called "The President without a party," but no one who witnessed the popular demonstrations of welcome at the Academy of Music and in front of the Continental Hotel can regard him as a President without a constituency. The leaders may differ if they please; the people evidently believe in the present (Rep.). It was an inspiring spec

sented for the contemplation of the people of In-diana, at Mozart Hail last night, when Gov. Willdiams, at Mozart Hall last night, when Gov. with ams stood up before a mixed assemblage to get the word. Gov. to a couple of pedestrians encade in a walking match. That he was weak, photos and boorish was admitted by all, and regretion to the State; but even those who knew all best were disposed to believe he had some sense the dignity of his office.—Indianapolis Journ (Kep.).

Whether McLin's present tale be true or false matters little. There was plenty of fraid on both sides of the Florida election, and no earthly intelligence could eliminate it all from the

The Whitehall Times has a brand-new nightmare, fluted around the edge. It mys:
"An effort is being made to remonstize 'Old Hundred.' How will it sound when your cleary says.' 'Please sing Old Ninety-Two?' 'Ye will seem funny, but when the bass-viol begin thunder, and the violin puts in its meled squeak, and the organ spiels, and all the strike up, the singers will look at one another surprise and chargin, and say. 'Why, wast we was! It's the very same old tune after And the minister will jump up, as red in the sa a turkey's waffles, or whatever they are as and be will shout: 'It wasn't me, either ways was in favor of remonstration. Id say Ninety-Two!'—New York Graphic (Ind.).

There is unnecessary anxiety in mi There is unnecessary anxiety in

quarters as to what Senator Conklin William E. Chandler, Mr. Howe of William E. Chandler, Mr. Howe of Wiscon Senator Blaine, and other Republicans, who been troubled about the President's coarse, it of the Florida "explosion." It is of very it consequence what they think about it. The three have done what they could to encourage sort of disturbance; and the best that can be of the fourth is that he has been quiet, while friends have been for months howing against Administration. The truth is, that this "issaid ding-dong" about the President's tills would been silenced long ago but for the sinister of disgranted Republicans, who have no intended to the silence of disgranted Republicans, who have no intended to the silence of t

Suppose now, merely for the sake of a change, we stop talking about Hayes and the wicked Republicans of Florida, and begin to diswicked Republicans of Florida, and begin to cuss Tilden and the rascally Democrats of Louina and Oregon. There is not the smallest patitive of trustworthy evidence that Hayes did shargaining in Florida, but the evidence is absolutely positive that Tilden's money, taken from Iton's bank, was used to destroy the Electoral food of Oregon, and that Tilden tried to may us Royalfor the peole of the country to turn their eyes for McLiff and begin to meditate upon Cronia. Could anything be gained, even if Hayes were as pairy as his enemies assert, by turning him out and pating in his place the purchaser of Cronia successful the production of the production of the country to the country to the country to turn their eyes for McLiff and begin to meditate upon Cronia. Could anything be gained, even if Hayes were as pairy as his enemies assert, by turning him out and pating in his place the purchaser of Cronia. It is to be regretted that the prospec

It is to be regretted that the prosthe passage of a reformed Tariff oill atthiof Congress are so poor as they are for
every reason to believe that with a ratio
the foreign trade of the United States
largely increase. The great fact in cowith this trade which protectionists owathat the United States cannot largely inctrade with foreign nations without rects
with those nations and giving them the bemarket in return. The Tariff bill reports
Wood had for one object the measurable raicountry from some of the ostacles which
the way of the expansion of its foreign in
it seems that Congress is unwilling to take
the subject. There is another object a
stated in the Tariff bill, to which there
availed objection in any quarter. We note stated in the Tarriff bill, to which there wall objection in any quarter. We refer action which provides for the consolidation paying customs-districts, involving the ment of some of them. The country is heavy annual expense for the maintenancless institutions; and, while we the fatter of these.—Detroit Free Pressing the fate of these the fate of these.—Detroit Free Pressing the fate of these the fate of the fat CITY FIN

The Circuit Judg City Scrip

The Taxes Can Be Anticip

Municipality Arguing the 1877 Appellate

The Rules Which

CITY 8 ITS LEGALITY At 3 o'clock yesterday aff delivered the decision on the m the city scrip case of Fu and others. The case was Junges of the Circuit Coart Williams was selected to we the hope appointed the c

Janges of the Circuit Coart
Williams was selected to
the hour appointed the o
full with city employes, law
ested parties, and the decis
factory, and in the way exj
is the opinion in fall:

The bill filled in this cause
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payable out of the taxes of
warrants are substantially
being drawn upon different
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of the warrants].

The bill alleges that the o
the issue of these warrants
imum of indebtedness white
the Constitution; that by
IX., first clause
or for any purpose to an at
ing indebtedness, in the ag
cent on the value of
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into be ascertained by
State and county taxes pr
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To this bill a demurrer
the question of the valid
raised.

ARE THESE WARRANS
within the meaning of the tion? The opinions of the Supt the recently-decided cases field vs. Edwards, and other the recently-decided cases field vs. Edwards, and other the recent of the second of

and, on the able argu

see no reason to change it The questions are essentia cases, and that must gove the other constitutional of These two cases affirm a THE RULE P that current taxes may be that carrent taxes may be immicipal expenses in an of such taxes, in all cases time of such appropriation where the warrant delivere current expenses imposes poration no indebtedness the and delivery.

Complainant, through hithis is the law in this Stat nicipal corporations having complainant, through at this is the law in this Stat nicipal corporations having rants, it is not the law in it Chicago, because it has no such as are described in the There are two answers to municipal corporation may the scope of its granted po necessary to carry out the municipal organization cout the object of could create an second, the power of the Cwarrants is clearly recognistat. 228, Sec. 95], and trants being admitted, the anticipation of current regulation of the surface of the sample of the collection of taxes out of we believe the current of the surface of the provision in these we received in payment of chorized by the act of May page 17:2), and there is no to such a law.

of the decisions in low Louisians, and would be of those decisions. Are the qualifications of the been made in the cases of those decisions. Are the qualifications are first, a led before the warrant is when collected, the paid. That was dried that the warrant is when collected, the paid. That was dried that the paid of the decisions for the warrant is such the warrant is not synonymous with the warrant assume any rants now under conside Mayor and Comptrojler the warrant assume any payout of a certain recome into his hands mamed in such of for certain jabor or matchy towards its current pledges the taxes to be such fund to the particular which may be drawn uprant is pro tanto an equitable such found. Phelips vs.

If it is said that the cit gence in the collection of gation imposed by the last the legal obligation is it do by the execution of the again from the language case of the City of Sprin is applicable to the case of the City of Sprin is applicable to the case of the City of Sprin is applicable to the case of the City of Sprin is applicable to the case of the City of Sprin is applicable to the case of the City of Sprin is applicable. The surface of the Sprin is applicable to the case of the Sprin is applicable to the case of the Sprin is applicable to the decisions of the Sprin is applicable to the decisions of the Sprin is applicable to the drawn in accordance with court, and are, therefore extent that they, upon it applies the spring the s

added Judge Withman last page, "that the opt in by all my brother Judge Farweil being argument. But the de other Judges, and they Mr. Roby—I suppose in the presentation of it to obtain a smal coact these warrants, thas I se

stern States come the most are as to the great staples, over parts of Ohio, Indiana in the control of the contr

IOWA. Dispatches to The Tribuni is, Ta., May 2. —The prospects oth cereals and fruit in this spi one promising than at present. All uniqually forward and looking well, the corn is planted. Fruit-trees a more profusely, and, unless some saater occurs, this crop will be im-

In. May 2.—we are in the midst of ing. Weather has been cool for plante ground is in good condition otherwise, sai opinion is that wheat and oats are er seen.

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MINNESOTA.

Minn., May 2.—The late rains, folmoderately bright weather, is doing
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Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEASANT, Mo., May 3.—Corn all up, and
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at badly.

NEBRASKA. pecial Dispatches to The Tribune.

Neb., May 2.—The high winds for figs iys have dried out the soil very much, nough to injure anything. Farmers are to blant corn, though earlier than usus, www. Neb., May 2.—Rye has taken the riley, and looks splendid. The spring made a fine start.

KANSAS. medial Disputches to The Tribuna.
Kan., May 3.—The winter wheat nexter.
Corn mostly planted. Peached
jured by the late cold weather; other Kan. May 2. Corn is mostly planted, ad so far as up. Winter wheat head-pect of a very early and beavy harvest. оню.

opecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

O., May 2.—Weather very wet. Heavy h rains, have done damage to orchards, and buildings, killing some cattle, corn planted. Not much sign of fly Lawbest. INDIANA.

Decial Disputch to The Tribune, GROWN, Ind., May 2.—But little cor-et. Has been raining for seven days, as growing well.

CURRENT OPINION.

Florida men succeed in proving the raccals they pretend, the wonder the Republican party survived as long a the South.—ttartford Post (Rep.). gh the exertions of Samuel J. Tiland the exertions of Samuel J. Til-ext President is a Democrat, then the re-l have been amply repaid for his late Particularly so if S. J. T. is the man in to head the land.—Cincinnati En-

t to have been given to Tilden, i oral Commission, and cannot ance of anything that hap-ision was given in his favor by ident without a party," but no one was he popular demonstrations of welcome lemy of Music and in front of the Con-ticl can regard him as a President with-tuency. The leaders may differ if they people evidently believe in the presen strate of the nation. —Philadelphia Press

n inspiring spectacle that was prethe contemplation of the people of Inlozart Hall last night, when Gov. Will-

o had any consideration for the reputa-State; but even those who knew him sposed to believe he had some sense of of his office.—Indianapolis Journal McLin's present tale be true or or McLin's present tale be true or res little. There was plenty of fraudides of the Florida election, and no elligence could eliminate it all from the as to arrive at the true result. The commission decided that the oulv commethed of counting the Electoral votes of the duly authenticated certificates of authorities. This decision made Mr. ident for four years from March 4, 1877, dant of confessions from rescale who delection machinery in the South can in.—Clevetund Herald (Rep.).

hitchall Times has a brand-new Intehall Times has a brand-new fluted around the edge. It says: it is being made to remonetize 'Old How will it sound when your clerkyman mae sing Old Ninety-Two?' Yes, it unny, but when the bass-viol begins to and the violin puts in its melodious did the crown spiels, and all the choir the singers will look at one another with dichagrin, and say. 'Why, was fools I's the very same old tune after all' nister will jump up, as red in the face 's waffies, or whatever they are called. shout: 'It wasn't me, either! I alin favor of remonetization. I didn't Two!' — New York Graphic (Ind.).

Two!"—New York Graphic (Ind.).

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to what Senator Conaling, the late
Chandler, Mr. Howe of Wisconsin,
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h is that he has been quiet, while his
been for months howling against the
tion. The truth is, that this "eternal
about the President's title would have
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ted Republicans, who have no interest
inistration except as a floater for their
—Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

now, marrely for the sake of a

now, merely for the sake of a

prace the purchaser of troum and the Philadelphia Builetia (Rep.). The regretted that the prospects of of a reformed Tariff bill at this session are so poor as they are, for there in to believe that with a rational tariff frade of the United States would ase. The great fact in connection die which protectionists overlook is, ted States cannot largely increase its oreign nations without reciprocating tions and giving them the benefit of are. The Tariff bill reported by the some of the oustacles which stood in a expansion of its foreign trade; but to congress is anwilling to take hold of There is another object explicitly Pariff bill, to which there can be no m in any quarter. We refer to the provides for the consolidation of mon-sidistricts, involving the habolish of them. The country is put to a serious provides for the mintenance of unions, and, whatever be the fate of the ere ought to be no question regime.

CITY FINANCES. The Circuit Judges Declare the City Scrip Legal.

The Taxes Can Be Anticipated in This Way-The Municipality Not Liable.

Arguing the 1877 Certificates in the Appellate Court.

The Rules Which Will Govern the Assessoss This Year.

CITY SCRIP.

ITS LEGALITY SUSTAINED. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Williams delivered the decision on the motion for injunction in the city scrip case of Fuller vs. Mayor Heath and others. The case was argued before four Junges of the Circuit Court Wednesday, and Judge Williams was selected to write the opinion. At

williams was selected to write the opinion. At the hoar appointed the court-room was jammed rall with city employes, lawyers, and other interested parties, and the decision seemed to be satisfactory, and in the way expected. The following is the opinion in full: a

The bill filed in this cause sets up the issue upon the part of the City of Chicago of warrants signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Comptroller, drawn upon the Treasurer of the city, and payable out of the tares of the year 1878. The paramus are substantially in the following form, being drawn upon different funds, according to the sature of the service for which they are issued. [Then follows a literatim et verbailing copy of one of the warrants].

mature of the attraction et verbatim copy of one of the warrants].

The bill alleges that the City of Chicago, prior to the issue of these warrants, had incurred the maximum of indebtedness which it could incur under the Constitution; that by the Constitution—Art. IX... first clause of Sec. 12—it is provided as follows: "No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indeutedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness "; that these warrants are an indebtedness within the meaning of that clause; that their issuace be enjoined.

To this bill a demurrer has been filed, and thus the question of the validity of these warrants is raised.

within the meaning of the present State Constitution?

The opinions of the Supreme Court of Hilmois in
the recently-decided cases of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards, and of Law vs. The People,
have rendered an extended discussion of many
points raised and argued in this case unnecessary.

Both these cases affirm the doctrine of the decisions in lows, California. Ohio, and Louisiana, in
regard to the anticipation by a manicipal corporation of its revenues, with certain qualifications,
which I shall herchafter set forth.

That doctrine is that current taxes may be appropriated in anticipation of their actual receipt to the
payment of proper and ordinary current expenses
as effectually as if they were at the time of such
appropriation in not the creation of a doct.
The position is sustained by the cases of Grant vs.
City of Davenport. 36 lows, 398; People vs.
Pacheco, 7 Cal., 173; Koppehus vs. State, Cap.
Coms., 16 Cal., 253; The State vs. Medury, 7
Coms. 16 Cal., 253; The State vs. Medury, 7
Coms. 16 Cal., 253; The State vs. Medury, 7
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Coms. 16 Cal., 253; The State vs. Medury, 15
Coms. 16 Challenger of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards, says:

'In this view we are only prepared to yield our
resent to the rule recognized by the authorities re-

seld vs. Edwards, says:

'In this view we are only prepared to yield our assent to the rule recognized by the authorities referred to with this quainfection; first, the tax appropriated must at the time be actually levied; second, by the legal effect of the contract between the corporation and the individual made at the time of the appropriation, the issuing and accepting of a warrant or order on the Treasury for its passment must operate to prevent any lia-

time of the appropriation, the issuing and accepting of awarrant or order on the Treasury for its payment must operate to prevent any liability to accrue on the contract against the corporation. The principle, as we understand, is, there is in such case no debt, because one thing is simply given and accepted in exchange for another. When the appropriation is made, and the warrant or order on the Treasury is issued and accepted for its payment when collected, the transaction is closed upon the part of the corporation,—leaving no future obligation, either absolute or contingent, upon it whereby its debt may be increased. But until a tax is levied, there is nothing in existence which can be exchanged; and an obligation to levy a tax in the future for the benefit of a particular individual necessarily implies the existence of a present debt in favor of the individual against the corporation, which he is lawfully entitled to have paid by the levy."

levy."
And in the case of Law vs. The People, the Court said: "The manner of anticipating revenue already levied was before us, and considered in the case of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards, 84 Ill., 628, and on the place arounds to deep in this case, we

THE RULE FOR THIS STATE,

These two cases aftirm and establish
THE RULE FOR THIS STATE,
that current taxes may be appropriated for current
municipal expenses in anticipation of the receipt
of such taxes, in all cases where the tax is at the
time of such appropriation actually levied, and
where the warrant delivered to the payer for such
where the warrant delivered to the payer for such
current expenses imposes upon the municipal corporation no indebtedness by reason of its execution
and delivery.

Compliainant, through his counsel, urges that if
this is the law in this State, in reference to mumicipal corporations having the power to issue warrants, it is not the law in reference to the City of
Chicago, because it has no power to draw warrants
such as are described in the bill.

There are two answers to this position. First, a
municipal corporation may do any act fairly within
the scope of its granted powers, and which may be
necessary to carry out the object of its charter. No
municipal organization could successfully carry
out the object of its creation nnless
it could create and discharge debts.
Second, the power of the City of Chicago to draw
warrants is clearly recognized in its charter [Rev.
Stat. 228, Sec. 95], and the power to draw warrants being administration and for anticipation of current revenues to be thereafter
collected is necessarily implied. Comrs. of Highways vs. Newell, 80 Illinois, 504; Dillon on Manicipal Corp., page 9. Such warrants 'are necessary instruments for carrying on the machinery of
municipal administration and for anticipating the
collection of taxes out of which they must be paid. "
Dillon, Municipal Corps., page 9. Grant vs. City
of Davenport, 36 Iowa, 401: 19 Wallace, 468.

The provision in these warrants that they may be
recvived in payment of city taxes is expressly anthorized by the acted taxes.

of Bavenport, 36 lowa, 401; 19 Wallace, 468.

The provision in these warrants that they may be received in payment of city taxes is expressly authorized by the act of May 25, 1877 (Laws of 1877, page 172), and there is no constitutional objection to such a law.

THESE WARRANTS ARE CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE

page 172), and there is no constitutional objection to such a law.

THESE WARRANTS ARE CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE

of the decisions in lowa, California, Ohio, and Louisiana, and would be deemed valid in the light of inose decisions. Are they invalid by reason of the qualifications of those decisions which have been made in the cases of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards and of Law vs. The People? These qualifications are, first, a tax must be actually levaled before the warrant is drawn, and out of which, when collected, the warrant must be paid. That was done in this case. The city had levied the tax and had made provisions for the collection of the fund out of which the warrant was to be paid before the issue of the warrants. The term 'levy' is not synonymous with 'collect' in our statute. It means the imposition of the tax, not its collection. Second, the city must not by the issue of the warrant sasume any indebtedness. The warrants assume any indebtedness. The warrants and comptroller upon the City Treasurer to pay out of a certain revenue fund thereafter to come into his hands to a certain payce named in such order a certain sum, for certain labor or materials furnished for the city towards its current expenses, and this order pledges the taxes to be collected for account of such fund to the particular warrant and ail others which may be drawn upon the fund. Each warrant is pro tanto an equitable assignment of someth fund. Phelps vs. Northrup, 5d lil., 159. The payce in consideration of such assignment gives to him an equitable and specific tien upon such fund. Phelps vs. Northrup, 5d lil., 159. The payce in consideration of such assignment gives to him an equitable and specific tien upon such fund. Phelps vs. Northrup, 5d lil., 169. The payce in consideration of such assignment gives to him an equitable and specific tien upon such fund. Phelps vs. Northrup, 5d lil., 169. The payce in consideration of such assignment gives up his claim against the city. By the execution and ceives to him an equitable and s

sided Judge Whinams as he finished reading the last page, "that the opinion is entirely concurred in by all my brother Judges who heard the case," and ge Farwell being sick and not sitting stage for the decision has been read to the argument. But the decision has been read to the argument. But the decision has been read to the argument. But the decision has been read to the argument of the suppose it comports with my dety lattle presentation of this question, and in order to obtain a final conclusion upon the validity of the warrants, that i should ask an appeal.

Judge Williams—I suppose, then, you will tand

by the bill, let it be dismissed for want of equity. and then appeal.

Mr. Roby—Of course.

Judge Williams—Very well. Let the demurrer stand, and complainant elects to stand by the bill. The bill is dismissed for want of equity, and complainant prays an appeal to the Appellate Court. The appeal will be granted on the filing of a bond in a penalty of \$200.

Mr. Roby—Of course, if the Syneams Court.

Mr. Roby—Of course, if the Supreme Court should take a different view from this Court upon these matters two years hence, it would cause considerable injury, and therefore I take this course. This closed the proceedings, and the little room was speedily vacated by the crowd which had filled it to completion.

CITY CERTIFICATES. THE CASE OF HENRY PULLER VS. THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

to restrain the city from paying the city certificates, was argued yesterday morning before Judges Mur-phy, Bailey, and Pleasants, of the Appellate Court. Mr. Edward Roby appeared for the appel-lant, Fuller, Corporation-Counsel Bonfield for the city, and Mesers. Smith and Rountree for various CORPORATION-COUNSEL BONFIELD,

when the case was called, addressed the Court or the subject of its importance, involving as it did \$2,500,000 of certificates issued by the City of Chicago, and suggested that counsel be given an extension of time, in order that the cause might be fully heard. Judge Murphy, the Chief Justice, replied that an

hour's oral argument should be sufficient. If there was anything else to be said, it could be submitted in writing.

Mr. Bonfield inquired if the Judge meant one

hour for each of the counsel.

Judge Murphy said he did not. 'One hour's oral argument aitogether was quite sufficient. proceeded to read the bill, the point of which, it will be remembered, is that the city, being indebt-ed to the constitutional limit when the Constitution ook effect, had no power, and could not be invested with power, to incur any debt in any manner or for any purpose; and that all claims of new debt, so voluntarily incurred by the city, are void He then proceeded to argue the case, quoting Chief-Justice Marshall, in McCulloch vs. State of Maryland, to the effect that the power to tax involves the power to destroy. Power to incur municipal debts, argued Mr. Roby, involved the power to pledge all the property within the municipality, and to the extent of the pledge destroyed the owner's title. The trustee of the power exerted it in invitum against the owner without his consent, and he who voluntarily came in to contract, and would against the owner profit by the exertion of this power, must exercise good faith and see that his contract was within the limit to which the law had committed the owner's property to his destruction. In this case, it was a suit brought by a corporator against the corporation and its officers from misapplying the money of the corporation. Among the cases cited on this point was that of the City of Springfield vs. Edwards. The corporation seeking to exert the powers must be made defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be made defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be made defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be made defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be made defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be omade defendant, and an injunction seeking to exert the powers must be made in the bill sa above stated. Was upon the identical certificates were not necessary parties, but had come into this case by common consent. The Law case, said Mr. Roby, raiter giving the pohn of the bill as above stated. Was upon the identical certificates first described in the bill, and the averments in the latter reproduced the identical facts proved in that case by documentary evidence, and the testimony of the Comptroller and County Clerk. Mr. Roby read extensively from the oecision in the Edwards case, emphasizing that, portion which declares that a debt payable upon-a contingency is no less a debt. In the case of these city certificates, their payment was dependent on the contingency of the labor being constitution on the contingenc and, to the effect that the power to tax invo the power to destroy. Power to incur municipal debts, argued Mr. Roby, involved the power to

to suspend until his time came for closing.

for the city, began by reading the answer, which has been pullished substantially. The city had no money in the Treasury, he said, to pay its current expenses, and it could not pay them out of the taxes until within lifteen or eleuteen montas after the lery was made and the expenses began to the grown of the control of the flowers of the lery was made and the expenses began to for some years, it having carried on the Government by suitcipating the revenue by issuing certificates based on the appropriation and levy of taxes, in the case of the Board of Puolic Works vs. Ilayes it was heid that, as regards ordinary current expenses when so provided for were not to be considered as debts within the prohibition of the clause, either in the charter of the city or the Constitution. The city had followed the decisions in the Spinzfeld and Law cases. As fast an about the constitution of the certificates of that year. The certificate-holders had not attempted to sue the city, but were waiting for the collection of the taxes to have their claims settled. According to his interpretation of these three decisions, which did not essentially differ, the city had a perfect right to pay the certificates of 1875 and 1877, no matter wast their form, out of the taxes of the year for which they were issued in conformly with the law as law of the certificates of 1875, that they were issued in conformly with a law as it and town in the Hayest claimed, simply equitable assignments of taxes, which the city was legally authorized to make. It was of course understood, he said in concluding that the Court would be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, but he submitted that there was no adjudication touching the validity of these certificates and revense warrants, even as corporate obligations after receiving the benefits thereof, and when in the hands of innocent holders for value. It was clear, however, under every conceivable interpretation of the constitutional imitation given by th

tice of the case, and administer it with an unsparing hand.

'Can it be possible to conceive of an attempt that could be made more regugnant to every sense of right than this: to enjoin the payment of an honest obligation, contracted in good faith, from which governmental existence has been maintained, from which the very sustenance of government has been derived? It is abhorrent to every honest impulse. It is the conception of dishonesty. It is the coadjutor of frand, cheating, and swindling. It is the companion of crime. A court of equity will not tolerate it. A court of equity will not tolerate it. A court of equity will banish it. He who seeks equity must do equity.'

[SN. SMITH tolerate it is a companion of course. A court of the country will be seen to the country will be seen to the country will be seen to the country will be enjoined, was loose and general, so that no

intellicible decree could have been framed upon it, and, moreover, was without precedent. The Spring and choose was a bill to enjoin the city from incurring a debt and levying a tax to pay it, upon he allogation that the debt about to be contracted was active that the debt about to be contracted was active to enjoin the city. In this case, the tax had been levied. It was not sought to enjoin the city from being the medium through which the funds should pass from the taxpayer to the asigned of the tax. No complaint was made as to the tax. It was not alleged that the tax was illegal. No injury was shown to the appellee. It did not appear that any moneys were to be applied to the certificates except the contracted of the certificates and the contracted of the certificates and the contracted of the certificates and the c

MISCELLANEOUS. AT THE CITY-HALL.
The only thing of interest at the City-Hall yesterday was the decision deciaring the legality of the scrip. The employes were all apparently delighted to hear it, and still they expressed no have ascertained what they can do with it. Now that the issue is good, they say they want somebody or bodies to assume enough of it to keep them above water. Not a great deal of the new money was dealt out yesterday. The scavengers who were paid off took it willingly, and mourned that there was no more of it, and a few of the clerks took their back pay in it. The Compiroller expects that there will hereafter be an increasing demand for it, and, to avoid delay and trouble, desires all who want their pay in scrip to call at his cilice and let him know in what denomi-nations they wish it drawn.
"What do you think of the decision?" said a re-

"What do you think of the decision?" said a reporter to the Mayor.

"It is just what I expected; because before we drew the warrants we consulted and looked carefully at the decision of the Supreme Court, and they were drawn so as to comply with the law. We didn't satisfy the public, to be sure, but the decision only confirms our previous views."

"You will issue them right along?"

"The question of legality is settled so far as this court is concerned. All I have to do is to keep the certificates inside the appropriation."

"Have you asked bankers whether they would receive the paper as collateral?"

"No; but when the taxes come in they will be paid, if there is not a larger amount out than the taxes will yield. I shall not put more out. The margin I have fixed on is 15 per cent. That is enough I think."

taxes will yield. I shall not put more out. The margin I have axed on is 15 per cent. That is enough I think."

"Will you make any efforts with the banks"

"I haven't made up my mind."

"You won't have to saut up shop now?"

"We never expected to do it. We wanted to anticipate the revenue in a legal way. I beheved this was a legal way, and have been strengthened in my opinion. I don't think any court will hold that it is not a legal way of anticipating the taxes, if we can anticipate them. If we cannot anticipate the taxes, the Government cannot run." "What are your views, Mr. Farwell?" said a reporter.

"Just what I expected. It is all right."

"Have you had any talk with bankers as to what they would do in the event of such a de-

"No. A banker will not commit himself beforehand.
"What will the scrip be worth?"
"I don't know. I can't set a price."
"How will it be paid—January paper in Jan-"I can't tell anything about it now."

"How will it be paid—January paper in January, etcl.?"

"I can't tell anything about it now."

THE ASSESSMENTS.

The Assessors of the three Chicago towns had a meeting yestereny, in which they discussed the law which defines their duties, and agreed as to the interpretation which must be put upon it. The law reading that property must be assessed at a fair cash value, they have determined to assess it in that way. This fair eash value, however, will be what the property would bring were it sold under the nammer. The enforcement of this rale will probably leave the real-estate assessment in all the towns at about last year; figures. Property which is productive will be assessed somewhat nigher, douoties, than last year; but that which is unproductive, and for which there is no demadd, will be assessed at lower figures. It is believed to be the opinion of the Assessors that a great deal of property in Chicago was listed at its full cash value. Notwithstanding that the State Board assumed that it was listed at only one-third of its value. They believe that there are a great number of lots on which the homes of workingmen are situated, which, if put up at auction, would bring almost nothing, because capitalists would not care to buy them, and workingmen have not the money with which to do it. Their fair cash value is, therefore, at present almost nominal, and they will be assessed in that way. But property on State street, on Prairie avenue, on Calumet, on Dearborn avelue, on South Ashland avenue, property consisting of stores with high rentals, or dwelling houses which rent well because of the aristocratic neighborooods in which they are, or which sell well for a similar reason, will doubtless be assessed much higher than at present.

Very little difficulty is expected on real estate. The trouble is with personalty. No pains will be spared to call upon every person who is believed to be subject to taxation, to furnish each person with the blank which is provided, and to eitner fill tup on the spot or to have the p

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 2.-Will you please inform the CHICAGO, May 2.—Will you please inform the public in general, and a person of the name of Parsons in particular, that at the recent city election the aforesaid Persons (who was candidate for Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward on the Socialistic ticket) received 15 votes in the Fifth Precinct of that ward, instead of 5, as was by some error of copyist or printer published in one of the morning papers at the time. of the morning papers at the time.

If the statesman Parsons, who says in his frequent speeches that he has the names and affidavits of cleven men who voted for him, and therefore

charges fraud, had taken one-eleventh as much trouble and called at the City Clerk's office, he would have found his 15 votes duly returned and verified by the Judges and Clerks of Election, and would further have saved himself the unnecessary odium of inventing silly charges of fraud, thereby making himself and his speeches appear more than usually foolish and ridiculous. It is to be hoped he will keep this in mind hereafter when he discharges himself of a speech. By publishing this card you will oblige.

ONE OF THE JUDGES OF ELECTION OF THE FIFTH PRECINCY, FIFTEENTS WARD.

MISS EMILY RIGL. Melancholy Experience of a Favorite New York, Actress—She Is Placed in a Very Embarrassing Situation by Mr. James C. Duff, Her Manager. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Duff, Her Manager.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, April 28.—About the only excitement in amusement circles this week has been unwillingly furnished by Emily Rigl, the charming little actress who played Olga in "The Exiles" at Hooley's Theatre week before last. Miss Rigi arrived in New York early in the week, after rather a melancholy experience, with indignation in her heart and tears in her pretty, brown eyes. She heart and tears in her pretty brown eyes. She was in the company which played at the original production of the Rowe drams in New York, and was persuaded much against her will to go with the traveling company to Chicago. She is sorry-now that she went, and sighs, "Men were deceivers ever."

It seems that only one or two of the salaries were

paid in full after the company started, and that some of them were not paid at all. At the end of the second week, Miss Rigl, discovering that there was no likelihood of getting what was due her, determined to go no further with the company. So ager, Mr. James C. Duff, and explained the situation to him. She said that circumstances rendered it necessary for her to earn a living, and that unless he could pay her for her work she must see another and more lucrative engagement. In fact, she had acted long enough for fame alone, and if she was not paid she should return to New York Duff revolved the matter over in his alleged mind, and finally concluded to let her go, especially as his chief aim in persuading her to accompany him had not been a distinguished success. He even went so far as to go with her to the cars, where, having seated her among the luxurious cushions of the Pullman, he assured her that he had purchased her ticket and given it to the conductor, together with the checks for her baggage.

When, an hour later, that official came through on his tour of collection, Miss ftigl discovered that he knew nothing of the tickets or checks, had never heard of Duf, and didn't know her from Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Owing to the fact that she had received no salary, her position was an unenviably embarrassing one, and she didn't know which way to turn. But one or two gentlemen who were on the train, and whose chivalry was rather more luxurian; than the phenomenal Duff's, kindly stepped forward and volunteered to see the lady through. She is generous enough to say she thinks it is all a mistake, although the facts point to another conclusion. his chief aim in persuading her to accompany his

through. She is generous enough to say she tuning it is all a mistake, although the facts point to another conclusion.

There is likely to be some fun when Duff returns to the city. There will be a skirmishing line of Debuty Sheriffs surrounding the Grand Central Depot, and stretching thence along down the North River as far as the Battery. The interest on claims against him would make a good income for a moderately-inclined spendthrift. Miss Girard, who left the other "Exiles" party to-day, in order to reach Boston in time to open in Mr. Rowe's new play Monday night, told me just before starting that \$200 was owing her for back salary, sithough the receipts during the week in Brooklyn were fully \$4,000. Mr. Warde is the only actor in either company to whom' money is not owed for services. Banvard, the proprietor of the Brondway, is one of the many wao await the infant manager's return with interest. When Duff gave up his lease of the premises, he turned over to the owner, in lieu of several months' overdue rent, a bill of sale for all his (Duff's) property which remained in the bouse. But after the lad had made his escape in safety, the elder Duff put in an appearance and claimed the goods as his own. He succeeded in getting away with them, too.

"It tell you what," said an old theatrical man to

his own. He successed me them, too.

"I tell you what," said an old theatrical man to me this morning, "that old man Duff is a regular whooper. Show me a chap that ever you he best of him in a pargain, and Pil show you a chap who'll never die. And the only difference between father and son is that Jim inherits the old man's cussedness, without his brains."

ITHURIEL.

DON'T GO TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 20.—As many of your readers would like to know some facts from this country before they break up and leave their homes, where they are making a living, to come here, if you will give me a place in your columns I will give them. There are many good reasons why they should not come here, and one reason is, that the lands are owned mostly in large bodies by non-resident capitalists, who obtained them many years ago from the natives by purchasing grants manage to avoid the high taxation imposed upon men of small means, and are enabled to hold the ands from the market at prices that can justify sales to farmers. Lands that can be had at from \$50 and \$60 to

\$100 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years' time, at 1½ per cent interest on deferred payments, are so high that none can make anything on them; and a man that makes such purchase, to pay the interest, finds, when the first anything on them; and a man that makes such purchase, to pay the interest, finds, when the first payment falls due, that the dry year and interest has eaten him out of house and home, and left his wife and helpless children to depend upon his daily labor for their support, when there is but little showing in tains country for a man to get work of any kind. And if you have not got plenty of money to live on when you get here, without having to make it here, don't come; don't give up your little homes, where you are making a support for your family, to come here in this fine climate for them to starve. There is more suffering in Los Angeles County to-day than in your whole farming State.

There is great dissatisfaction here, and many are leaving and going to where they can support their families, and hundreds would leave if they could. The immigration to this country has entirely subsided; they have found that the drought of last year and the high prices of lands will not justify them to come here, and justly so, too.

And all newspapers favorable to the welfare of their people will please copy this, that those coming here may know what is in store for them before they sell out and start here. There are many other reasons why they should not come here, some of which I will give you in my next. I came here from near Dixon, Ill., bought forty acres on the one-third-cash principle, and lost all, and know of what I speak. Respectfully, H. B. Bhown.

A KENTUCKY MAD-STONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
PLEASANT HILL, Mercer Co., Ky., April 30.noticed in a late issue of your paper a history of a mad-stone, written by your Davenport correspondent. Now, as I believe genuine mad-stones are very scarce, and their publicity would benefit those who are so unfortunate as to be bitten by a rabid animal, therefore I give you the following

sketch of a mad-stone: It is now in the possession of W. F. Clarkson, of Mercer County, Ky., near the Cincinnati Southern Rallroad, one-fourth of a mile from the high railroad, one-torin of a mire two cases, and bridge over the Kentucky River (which is a station). Mr. Clarkson has owned it twenty-seven years, and has applied it to hundreds of cases, and has never failed to give relief and satisfaction to the patients.

I learn from Mr. Clarkson that the mad-stone in his possession was brought to the United States by an Italian named Browsi in 1803. Brooxi got it from a German physician in 1770. The physician said that it had ocen in his family a great number of years, and had been tested hundreds of times, and not in one case has the stone failed to give relief and effect a cure. From the description given by your Davenport correspondent, the two mad-stones resemble each other very much; the greatest difference is in their size, Mr. Clarkson's being the largest; it weighs over an ounce.

Mr. Clarkson is no visionist, nor is he in the least superstitions, nor does he seek notoriety. He is about 50 years old, and of more than ordinary intelligence; his mind seems to be richly stored with much valuable information. He is not permanently located (is a renter). He says that he would part with his mad-stone on certain conditions. ridge over the Kentucky River (which is a stahe would part with his mad-stone on certain con ditions; and if any person wishes to learn mor about the stone he can write to him at Pleasan Hill, Mercer County, Ky. John B. Scott.

SUGAR-MAPLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 2.—In reporting a conversation with me about Peruvian barks, your reporter made a mistake in quoting me as saying. "There is the soft maple, which is tapped for sirup." I worked too many days in early life in the "sugar busa" to make such a statement. I, however, think that, from the "currency tinkers" down, there have been of late too many who have tried to make maple-sugar by tapping soft-maple trees.
II. A. HURLBUT.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Brauch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Man Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and nnil 9 p. m. on Saturdays;

J. & K. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
RUBERT TRIKUMSTON, West-Side News Depot. 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
Bl. C. HERRICK, Develer, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-mer's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly strended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE. THIRTY ACRES CORNER OF STATE
and kighty-seventh-sta, with small house and bars.
PHILIP MYERS, Room 8, 146 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROW at some front on North Dearborn-st., above Chicage or one of the best houses on the street; finished hard wood, and built to order for owner; complete, black wood, and built to order for owner; complete, black respect. C. B. ENGLE, Hoom 6 Metropolita Block.

POR SALE-LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, HURON-ST.

Also lots on North Dearborn-av. and North State.

Also lots on North Dearborn-av. and North State.

Also lots on North Dearborn-av. and North State.

Apply to OWNES, 278 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE-OR TO RENT-DESIRABLE LONG
leasehold with six story store, 48x100, elevator,
vanita, and nine dock, with or without steam power and
heat, River-at., foot of Wabash-av.; would consider a
proposal to exchange for more valuable property. I.
P. COATES, 95-Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—TO OWNERS OF EASTERN REAL cago, wishes to exchange. New York property near chicago, wishes to exchange. New York property preferred. A country seat on water would be considered Address, with particulars, C. H., 25 Bond-st., New York.

York.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free railroad fare 10 cents. 1RA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st. Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—A FINE ORANGE GROVE CONSIST.

Ing of 50 acres of land in the Town of Orlando, Orange County, Florida, 18 miles from Sandford and 200 miles from Isadesonville. The grove contains 225 sweet orange trees 8 years old. Dwelling house, delached kitchen, well of good water, and other improvements. In two years' time the grove will yield an income of \$2,000 per year. Owner will sell for \$1,800 cash. Titles perfect. For further particulars apply to owner at CHAS. K. MILLER. & CO. S. ROOM 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE A FINE FRUIT-FARM OF 20 ACRES, 414 miles from St. Joseph, Mich. : has elegant 1. 4% miles from St. Joseph, Mich.; has elegani residence, with all modern improvements. Will sell cheap for cash or clear city property. Address MRS. J. F. DUNCAN, 1699 Indiana av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO OWNERS OF EASTERN REAL care, with particular, owning property near Chicago, wishes to exchange. New York property preferred. A country seat on water would be considered. Address, with particulars, C. H., 25 Bond-st., New York.

TO RENT-MY LARGE ELEGANT BRICK AND stone dry goods store, 100 feet deep, with basement same size, situated on the corner of state and Bridge-sas.; the central and best sand in the city; formerly occupied by Hullston, and lately by Bently & Son. Address BENJANIN BROWN, P.O. Box 53, Beloit, Wis. TO RENT-STORES-112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,

ry. 229 and 231 East Van Buren-st, \$15. 740 West Madison-st., \$15. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. [1] TO RENT-FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS, FOR To one or a term of years, the 3 story and basement brick building 274 south Water-st.; will be altered to suit tenant. WALTER MATFOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1. TO RENT-STORES 406 AND 412 SOUTH CLARK-st., in St. James' Block. Inquire at Room 42, 163 Washington-st. TO RENT-STORE 90 LAKE-ST., FOUR STORIES, stone front. HORATIO L. WAIT, Room 19, 97

TO RENT-LARGE STORE, AND RESIDENCE AT-tached, 353 State-st., \$.0; for store alone, \$40. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., 100m 11. TO RENT-758 MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR TWENTY-second-st., a fine brick store and staule; swo eight nice rooms acove; will rent separately. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. TO RENT-STORE AND REAR ROOMS, 245 SOUTH Clark-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel. Call on

Offices. TO RENT-IN LAKESIDE BUILDING. CORNER of Clark and Adams-st., very desirable offices, well lighted, steam, and the court-ijoung a few steps from the Court-ijoung and Fost-Office; also an entire floor, with elevator facilities, steam heating, and steam power if desired. Inquire at Room 5 in the building.

TO RENT-FRONT OFFICES AND ROOMS IN building 198 Clark-st. Inquire on premises, iteom. J. H. ANDREWS. TO RENT-DESIRABLE OFFICES IN DEARBORN Building, fronting Dearborn and Madison-sts., with and without vaults. W. R. CONDICT, from 2.

Docks and Vards. TO RENT-DOCK. CORNER POLK AND BEACH-sis., 2003530, with brick office, barn, sheds, rail-road tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-TRE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 206 State-st., suitable for light manufacturing business, with use of elevator; a desirable location for printing-office. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearbornst, itoom i. TO RENT-LARGE 3-STORY BRICE BUILDING Corpeter show or furniture factory. BAIRD & BRADLES, 89 Labelle st.

FINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. A NY AMOUNT, LARGE OF SMALL, TO LOAN born-st. OASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Ash PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuable to overy description at GOLD-3MID'S Loan, and Buillon Office (licensed). 50 fear Madison-at. Established less. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal: also on diamonds and good collaterals. C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 & 118 Randolph. NICKELS IN SUMS OF SI AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. CILVER 25. AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS, \$8,000 for one or two years secured by \$30,000 worth of clear unimproved real estate in Chicago. Address, Z of, Tribuae office. dress, Ze7. Tribune office.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

D1.500 WANTED IN A PRACTICAL COMmercial business for non year; no time or labor required of the party advancing the same: safe and large profits. No patent right and no humbur. Address Z75, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DUSINESS MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$220 TO \$1,000 to take exclusive control of a business which will pay the investment montally. Call to-day at itoom No. I sands House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE-MEAT MARKET-BEST STORE LOcation and business in the City of Cleveland, O.; good reasons given for selling out. Address A. J. BALL, Cleveland, O.

BALL, Cleveland, O.

POR SALE-PLANING-MILL AT A GREAT BARgrin-being good business; best location in the city, large lot: side track for cars; an unusual opportuality for person desiring to engage in the dressed-lumber trade. Address M 87, Tribune office. ber trade. Address M 87, Tribune office.

NO DECEPTION. PROVE IT BY STRICTEST INvestigation, that \$8,500 will enable you to clear from \$75 to \$100 per week in hotel, well-furalsned; good reputation; restairant first door; bar and blisards basement; location two blocks from Palmer House; long lease; very low rent; bar acarily pays rent; some trade taken; slekness only cause of sciling. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE:

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE-I HAVE FOR wandesale stock and in prime order rechandles, all wandesale stock and in prime order received in payment one-third cash, balance good, and will receive in payment one-third cash, balance good, and will receive in payment of goods will be given below, and a general assortment of goods will be given by the stock, and a general assortment of goods will be given by the stock. But rule, Parties who have the control of the stock and the stock and a general assortment of goods will be given by the stock. But rule, Parties who have the control of the goods by addressing, with rull description of property and price, MEIGCHANT, Post-Office Box 257s, New York City.

New York City.

TO OWNERS OF EASTERN REAL ESTATE—THE advertiser, owning property near Chicago, wishes to exchange. New York property preferred. A country seat on water would be considered. Address, with particulars, C. H., 25 Bond-st., New York. MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAWLS PAISLEY AND PERSIAN STRIPE shawia; a large lot bought under price will be sold cheep. McCabe & CONVERSE, Madison and Peorla.

WANTED STOCK OF DRUGS AND FIXTURES for real estate and cash; country preferred. Y 19. Tribune office.

19. Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL MANUFACTURING BUSIness, either wood or iron. Address Z 78, Tribne office.

\$\Psi \text{50,000}\$ -THE ADVERTISER HAS \$10,000 \
\$\psi \text{50,000}\$ -THE ADVERTISER HAS \$10,0 LOST AND FOUR ... LOST AND FOURTH

L OST-TWO \$20 BILLS AND \$2, ON SUNDAY, April 30, I think, near No. 770 State-st.; liberal eward offered. WM. D. PALMER, Paimer House. L OST—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, answering to the name of Butcher: \$5 reward with be paid for his return to 320 Michigan av. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN the world-importers staple article-pleases every body-Trace prices-Largest Company in America-constnusity increasing-Agents wanted everywhere-best inducements—don't waste time-send for Circular to ROBLET WELLS. Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey-st. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A SMALL COTTAGE, TO BE REmoved. Apply to B. N. BRANCH, brickmason,
to Egan av. 90 Egan av. FOR SALE-SCHR. MILLARD FILLMORE, 201 tons; capacity. 18,540 bu corn. Apply to HKNRY C. RANNEY & CO., 122 LaSaile st.

BUSINESS CARDS. CALCIMINING AND PLASTER REPAIRS: GO work; low prices. Call or address W. H. DUFTHY, 79 North Laxalle-st. OR SALE-TEN TONS TARRED SHEATHING-paper at 114c per lb.; S tons dry-sheathing paper at per lb. C. F. TITCOMB, 215 Peneral-at., Boston.

OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHERLER & L Wilson, and other machines below half price, and rarranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2. INSTRUCTION. A TOUNG LADY EDUCATED IN GERMANY
dise private lessons in German and music.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-NO 1834 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND basement marble-front, \$45.
No. 187 Thirty-fourth-si., 2-story and basement, narble-front, \$30.
Greenwood-av., near Forty-third-st., 2-story and nansard, 2 parlors, kitchen and dining-room on first loor, \$30.

orner Greenwood-av. and Forty-third-st., 2-story and neard, \$35. Loomis-st., 2-story and besement, marble-front, TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. TO RENT-\$35 PER MONTH-FINE MARBLE-front house, 1459 Prairie-av. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 50 Reaper Block.

BROWN, 50 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—THE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE 990
Michigan-av., will be put in thorough good repair, furnace, bath, hot water, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; possession at once; rent \$33. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

To RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE Front house, 116 Rhodes-av., very low reat. BEV-ERIDGE & DEWEY, 50 Dearborn-st.

To RENT—214 TWENTY-MINTH-ST. FOR TERMS apply at 216 Twenty-minth-st. TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE froat dwelling 441 Michigan av., with brick barn; in good order. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSaile at. ORENT-PARTLY-FURNISHED, OR WITHOUT.
2-story and basement brick house, newly renovatd, 121 Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av. Call as

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS. nicely arranged for two families. Call at 1229 TO RENT—A FURNISHE, HOUSE TO PRIVATE family only, on one of the best corners on South Side, price \$2,000. Also furnished cottage on Calumetav., private family. \$900. Also 2-story and basement lo-room house, \$450. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dear-born-st. West Side.

TO RENT—ON UGDEN-AV. BETWEEN ADAMS and Jackson-sts., very desirable brick houses without basements. 8 rooms and bath-room. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalie-st. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME houses with barn and all modern improvements. Nos. 577 and 679 West Adams-at, will be put in thorough good repair. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-at., Room 1. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house \$15 Western-av.; \$15. 3-story brick, 38 Harvard-st.; \$7, first floor 1149 West Taylor-st.; \$200 per year, 2-story brick, Grensonaw-st.; near Western-av. Inquire at 386 Western-av. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house 986 West Polk-st.; \$12, 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT - \$20 PER MONTH - FINE BRICK house, 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST CLASS PARTY
-Elegant marble-front house, 213 Ashland av.,
gas-fixtures, furnace, and range. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

CORENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front dwelling, 525 Carroll-av., near Union Park; 1 front dwelling, 525 Carroll-av., near Un 530. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Lasalle-st. TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON WEST Van Buren-st., near Centre-av.; \$18 per month. PHILIP MYERS, 146 Madison-st., Room 9. TO RENT-ONE STONE FRONT HOUSE, 723
Washington-st.; all modern conveninces. Also,
713 Washington-st., with every improvement. Rent
very moderate. Inquire at 737 Washington-st. H. C.
GOOD/RICH.

TO RENT-FOUR MONTHS: TWO-STORY FUR-nished house, cheap to prompt, careful tenant; references. 595 West Adams-st.

North Side,
TO RENT-3 TWO STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front dwelling houses, newly painted and calcimined throughout, 10 rooms, hot water, bath, cta.,
on Erie-st., between Clark and Lasalle; rent \$40.
WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1. TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, 42 kinsh-st., 14 rooms, gas fixtures, furnace in theorogh repair. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Deartoon-st., 1000m 1.

Miscellaneous.
TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LASALLEst., Room 17: 3-story and basement stone front, 903 Michigan-av.; No. Very fine and large 3-story and basement frame, with arms para, 1170 indiana-av.

very me and sarge 3-30 yand basement frame, with large barn. 1170 indiana av. 23; story and basement atone fronts 1810. 1812, 1818, 1820. 1822, 1824, and 1820 Wabash-av., \$33. 2-atory and basement brick, fess Wabash-av. corner Thirty-second-st., gas fixures and furnace; \$40. 2-atory and basement bricks, Groveland-court; \$18. Rooms for families, 1320 and 1822 Butterfield-st., 114 Cottage Grove-av., and 1831 Frairie-av.

18726 frame dwelling, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Egandale-av., with lot 10xx250; \$20.

3-story and basement bricks, with 2-story brick barns, 635 and 630 West Adams-st.; \$40.
3-story and basement brick, steam heat, 300 Warren-av.; \$30. barns, 626 and 630 West Adams-st.; 940. 3-story and basement brick, steam heat, 300 Warren-tv.; 850. 2-story and basement stone front, 521 Carroll-av.; \$30. 2-story and oasement brick, 301 south Onkley-st.; \$20. 2-story and basement brick, 415 West Van Buren-st.;

2-story and basement brick, 2 Campbell Park; \$20.
2-story and basement brick, 2 Campbell Park; \$20.
2-story and basement brick, 150 South Green-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement brick, 2 South Green-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement frame, 742 West Lake-st.; \$25.
2-story frame, 450 Warret--av.; \$15.
160 ons on second floor 782 Carroll-av.; \$8.
Cottage on May-st., near Twenty-second.
Larce frame, suitable for a boarding-house, May8t., near Twenty-second.
2-story and basement bricks, 96 and 108 Delawareplace; \$25.

phacory and the state of the st Suburban. TO RENT-THE LARGE FRAME COUNTRY residence of N. B. Judd. on Forty-seventh-st., between Woodlawn-av. and the lake, with improved grounds, within one block and a half of Kenwood station. WALTER MATTOURS, 40 Dearpoor-st.

Room I.

TO RENT—A CHARMING RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, good house of ten rooms, several acres of
land, fine trees, etc., 25 per mouth, including free
rides to and from Chicago for a year. Inquire of W.H.
EATON, 50 Lake-st. EATON, 56 Lake-st.

TO RENT-PLEASANT HOUSES, WITH GARdens fruit, croquet grounds, etc., at low rates, in
Wilmette. 2 miles north of Evanston, on Milwaukee
Division N. W. R. L. Address THOMAS B. MOKKIS,
Wilmette, Cook Co., Ill. Wilmette, Cook Co., III.

(14) RENT-AT RIVER FOREST-ELEGANT
brick residence, furnished of not: large grounds,
shade, fruit trees, etc. Also, 7-room vills. Apply
at Itoom 6 Times Building.

at Room 6 Times Building.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-RARE OPPORTUNITY;
the elegant vilus of Dr. Kennicott, at Kenwood,
Hyde Park, for residence or boarding, furnished or unfurnished. Large building has 21 rooms above base
ment, the other 10; a area of lawn, shade and garden;
location first-class. D. E. Fisk, 7 Otts block.

To RENT-A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS,
In a beautiful grove at Oak Park, 9 miles from the
city, on C. & N. W. R. E. ront cheap. Inquire of J.
Schmidd, at Geris, Lumbard & Co.'s, No. 176 East
Randolph-st.

South Sides
TO RENT-20 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR same for said or exchange; a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.
TO RENT-FOR LIGHT-HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES of 4 rooms cach, State-st., north of Harrison; \$11 to \$13. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO BENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM SUITABLE
Tor gentleman, in private family. 746 Michiganav. Reference required.

TO RENT—15 LIGHT ROOMS CENTRALLY Located down town: part of the furniture for sale;
rent low. Address 26 S. Tribune office.

West Sides

West Sides

To RENT-SUITE OF THREE FRONT ROOMS
I suitable for housekeeping, with bath room, hot
water, etc. 541 West Madison-st.

To RENT-229 LAFLIN-ST., BETWEEN VAN.
To RENT-229 LAFLIN-ST., BETWEEN VAN.
To RENT-229 LAFLIN-ST., BeTWEEN VAN.
To RENT-209 LAFLIN-ST., BUTWEEN VAN.
To RENT-ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE,
without board; private family. 176 Warren-sv.

North Side.

North Side.

RENT-A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH ALL modern conveniences, in private family on North ide, with or without board, Address Z 69, Tribune. TO RENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, with modern improvements, at No. 243 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping. Also a soite or 3 nice front rooms at No. 235 West Madison-st.; separate entrances and in good repair. By WM. H. THOMP-SON, 229 West Madison-st. NO RENT-TO A SMALL FAMILY-FLAT 190 South Paulina-st., convenient for housegeaping North Side.

To RENT-FLATS IN 178, 184, 186 EAST OHIO-ST., and 204 North Clark-st., 6 rooms, etc. A. T. GALT. b Dearworn-st., koom 2.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A WELL-FURNISHEE on Wabab. Michigan, or Calumet-aws. between Twentieth and Twenty-third-sis. by a single gentleman, who will only break tast at his room. Mone neer reply but those prepared to give first class accommodation. Address known 356 Grand Pacific Hotel. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THERE FUR-nished rooms in private house on Mosroe or Adams-sta, vicinity of Ashland-av, or Wood-st. Ad-dress Z 71, Tribune office. dress Z.71. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST OR SOUTH
Sides by careful and prompt-naying tenant family
of three, a completely furnished house of 7 to 10 rooms:
state location and price. Address Z.73. Tribune office.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. ARGAINS IN FUNDAMENTAL PROPERTY AND A STORY AND A STOR

TOR SALE-ONE SPLENDID CHAMBER SET. sideboard, three-fourth bed, parlor table, and few odd pieces at great bargains if taken by noon to day. 470 West Monroe-st., corner Loomis.

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETS WITH GOOD goods and apon the most favorable terms. Union Purniture Company, 603 West Madison-st.

If YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD WOVEN-WIRE mattress be sure to get one made by WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

MUSICAL CLIV. BARGAINS AT MARTIN'S.
ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT REDUCED PRICE.
Spiendid new planofortes \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250.
Elegant parior organs \$50, \$75, \$10, \$125.

WANTED_MALE HELP. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, PUSHING DRESS over goods sateman, or pleasing address; situation permanent. Write, stating salary wanted. LAMBELT & CO., Bloomington, Ill. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE salesman. Apply at 581 Milwanker av. WANTED-DRUG CLERK THAT CAN SPEA.
German, voung man, to go to Iowa. Apply at o'clock Friday at VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON CO.'S, 92 and 94 Lake-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF PLEASING manners and address who is not afraid to talk.

Apply to-day before 12 m. at 1028 Michigan-av.

Trades.

WANTED - TWO SOAP - CUTTERS. S. W. Mc-BRIDE & CO., Sixteenth and Dearborn-siz. WATTED-STITCHERS ON HOWE MACHINES
for fine slippers. Inquire at 8 Town-court, near WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - GORDON PRESS feeder. 173 East Madison-st., Room 10. WANTED-TINNER TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY; steady employment is good man. Call at 9 this morning. WELLS & NELLEGAR, 150 Lake-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER AT O. P. BASSETT & CO'S, 74 and 76 Randolph. WANTED-3 OR'4 GOOD CALCIMINERS; HIGH est wages paid; also good plasterers, at KERSEY'S 194 LaSaile-st., near Adams. WANTED-CARPENTERS: NONE BUT FIRST class mechanics need apply. P. J. SEXTON, 5 and 60 Pacific-av. WANTED-A ROUGH CARPENTER WHO CAN make bimself useful at framework: 8wede or German; must be steady and honest. Call after 9 o'clock: 179 Jackson-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABOLERS FOR lowa and Missouri, wages \$1.25, board \$3.50, free fare, six to nine months work; 25 the-choppers and farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water.

WANTED—SOO RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. K., in Minneods, 51.25 a day; also, 59 on repairs for Wisconsin and lowa; 25 the choppers; 25 teams; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AUGNTS GUIDE," Ville who wants agents and what for; 10,000; 5th yr; 1 copy 5c; monthly, J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE-INSUE, ance Company desires to employ a general traveling agent to operate in the State of Illinois, Libersi compensation to the right man with experience. Address, giving references and past record, N. W. HARERIS, Secretary, Cincinnatt, O. MANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER FOR advertisements for a city paper; a good opening to the right party. Address, with reference, Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND TRAVELING SALESment to call and see Paine's Burgiar Alarm, retails for 10c. Everybody buys. Room be, 61 Clark-st. WANTED-A GOOD SMART YOUNG MAN FOR general work at the Atherton House, 973 Wabash. WANTED-HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S STABLES.

WANTED-TWO GENTLEMEN TO CANYASS the city for Reynolds' patent books and covers. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress in a private family. Apply, with reference, as 725 Michigan-av. W ANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-for two days at 250 South Wood at, References re-quired. WANTED—GIRL FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS OF age for general housework in family of three, at 870 West Washington-st. WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEto fill up yard with dirt.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK
for two in family. Apply at 155 West Washington-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A DINING-ROOM GIRL AT THE WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl as cook and laundress in a private family; reference required. 712 Michigan-ay.

WANTED-A COMPATENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of a baby, must come recommended. Apply at once at 191 Michigan-av., Flat 13. WANTED-GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHIL-dren; must be well recommended. 955 Indiana-sr. WANTED-A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL, WIO can sew: one who has machine preferred. 533
West Washington-st., near Pauliua. WANTED-A SMART YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 15 years old to mind baby; must have references.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Tranca.

Tra COOK in a hotel; country hotel preferred. Address 11, 17, 17-house office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN Coachman or to take care of a gentleman's racrees, who theroughly understands his business; reference from last amployer. M. Olsan, 38 Bismar

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A GIRL AS A COOK or laundress in a respectable private family; also a circle to take corte of collisions, wat on take. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 1378 Butterfield-st., up-stairs. st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL FOR GENeral housework or second-work in a private family;
can bring good references from the last place. Please
call or saturess for two days M k, 65 Bremer-st. SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GRIMAN girls in private family; North Side preferred. Call at 71 Larrance-si.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook on meat of pastry. Call at 178 South Water-st., 100m 4. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL STORM of Second work, or general housework, city or country; reference if required. 30 Fourteenth-st. Country; reference it required. 18 Pourteennas value of the STITLATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the to do washing and froming, and second work, in a private family. Call at 1622 South Dearbon-set.

CITHATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work, or general housework, in a small family. Call at 269 Cottage Grove-av. Best city references.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or companion; well experienced in music; teaches German. If G. 115 Calumet-av. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED LADY IN a first-class family to travel; good reference given. Call or address lamediately 163 and 165 Kast Washington-st., Hoom 41. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON INdiama-av. Call at No. 5 Calumet-av. Hotels.

(LARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 337

(State-st. 4 blocks south of the Paimer House;
board and roem, per day, \$1.30 to \$2; per week, \$6,
\$7, and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.30 per
day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

Country.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN family. by addressing C, Box 128, Geneva. III.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EBERLE & MELLOR, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS
for the sale of real and personal property; charges
moderate. Auction sale of horses, buggles, etc.
every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m., at 271 West
Twelfth-st. Twelfth-st.

POR SALE-ONE LARGE WORK HORSE (1.250 pounds) for \$65; one express horse, 8 years old; one black mare, \$50; one there quarter side-bar top wagon, \$115; one farm wagon, \$25; one heavy set of harness, \$15; also, two cheap horses, \$25 and \$27 Madison-st. harness. \$15: also, two cheap horses. \$25 and \$27 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FAMILY MARE FOR \$75; TO be seen at 747 West Madison-st.; one good business horse, \$25: one farm wagon, \$20.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRISINESS HORSE, SUITABLE for any use, sound and kind; well used to city; will be sold very low; can be seen at DAFT'S stable, corner Wabash-av, and Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD. HEAVY, WORKING horse: suitable for a dray, truck, or anyother work linquire at 178 West kandolph-ss.

HORSE AND BUGGY TO LET A FEW DAYS IN the week for the cost of the keeping, perfectly safe for a lady to drive; the rig is kept on kaat Chicago-av. Address Z 72, tribune office.

TAM SELLING SOME FINE NEW AND SECOND-I AM SELLING SOME FINE NEW AND SECOND-hand buggles, phaetons, and road wayons for cash value. All of fine stock. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 723 State-st. State-st.

WANTED-A GOOD DRAUGHT HORSE FOI cash after trial. A. H. HULDEN & CO., 243
Madison-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. SMITH'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 122 DEARB is the place to get the highest price for your ries or small lots of books. 45 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY; OLD books wanted by the single volume or by the carload. GILBERT, 215 Clark-st.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE STOREMOUSE FOR ALL household goods, planes, furniture, merchandise, Hale Building, 200-203 itandolph; low rates; money loam PiDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 7c. 7c. AND we reliable; 16,000 aquare feet for aforement and reliable; 16,000 aquare feet for aforement and general merchandise, devances made; safety vanita PiRE PROOF WARRHOUSE, 10) WEST MONROE for furniture, increhandise, sarylages, etc. Loass and any amount; leval interest. Cash for stocks of goods. STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS FOR PURNITURE STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS FOR PURNITURE STORAGE. Locasible by elevator. Lorstee. Call on H. W. WETHERELL, 187 Wabanhar.

PERSONAL INFORMATION WANTED WITH HEFEREN John Foster, formerly of Powerfreet, Rangian is supposed to have arrively the first states, year 1852, in country with a man named snow reward will be given Address B. CARLILL, Soil 23 Farilamount is, Hull, England.

MACHINERY. POR SALE-ENGINE BOILEIL AND WE working machinery; engine ab and boiler as power. Inquire of L. Milliell & CO., west end is, bridge.

The Tribune.

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ectmen copies sent ree. ve Post-Office address in full, including State and orner Madison and Dearborn-sta.. Chicago as for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Eve reod, and Hyde Park left in the counting

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iph street, between Clark and LaSall nent of Mad. Modjeska. "Adrienne."

Haverly's Theatre. e street, corner of Dearborn. Josh Hart's Part of the Chicago Fire. New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of Mmc. Rentz's Female Minstrels. "Female

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 528. A. F. & A. M. egular Communication this (Friday) evening, at clock, at Corinthan Hall, No. 187 East Kingle-sorie on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren are coally invited. By order H. W. WOLSELEY, W. M.

ME LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—134 Twen cond-st.—Special Communication this (Friday) ing at 70 clock for work on E. A. Regular Com-cation at 8 p. m., for work on M. M. Degree, ing brethren cordially invited, H. Z. HERRICK, Secretary.

ENTAL LODGR, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall salle-st. Stased Communication this (Friday) ag, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. Men re requested to be prompt. Visitors cordially in-By order of the Master. B. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exige yesterday closed at 99%.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

about \$30,000 all told,—a much smaller sum than it was supposed he had accumulated, and too small to pay his debts and leave anything to the heirs.

Springfield is the place and the 26th of e the date settled upon by the State Cen-Committee for the holding of the Illinois ublican State Convention. It was thought by many that the party throughout the State would be the gainer by holding the Conven-tion in Chicago at a date consideraby later than that chosen, but the Committee were that chosen, but the Committee were lined to undertake the experiment

The question of the power of the Common apon every street-railway car operated in the sity is about to be tested before Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States Circ Court, upon an application to restrain the nt of the tax by the city and its yment by the North Chicago Company, of nich the applicant is a stockholder.

From both Vienna and St. Petersburg come assurances that England and Russia, through German influences, have agreed to talk over their differences calmly, and endeavor to arrive at an understanding without resorting to the arbitrament of war. The hes indicate that a basis has been adopted which gives promise of a more satory result than has been the case in

Appalling havoe was created last evening at Minneapolis by an explosion in the wash-burn A Mill, the largest flouring-mill in olis by an explosion in the Wash-America. Other mills adjacent were set on fire, and fully one-half of the flouring interest, the largest and most important in the city, was wiped out as the result of the fearster. To this add a loss of fifteen lives, and the calamity suffered by Minne-apolis is increased to terrible proportions.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture last evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, reading from printed slips to an audience composed in all of less than a dozen people, including pages and employes. The cost to the people of the United States for lectures of this kind s \$203 per hour for the gas consumed in righting up the Capitol at WRIGHT is a Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania upon a platform of Economy and Reform!

The riotous disturbances which of lat have given Montreal an unpleasant notoriety as a city whose coat of arms should represent rowdysm rampant and the officers of the law couchant have drawn the attention of the Dominion Parliament to the necessity of taking measures for the suppression and prevention of these disgraceful occurrences. A bill has been prepared, and the approval of the Government secured, which provides for placing under martial law a district in which there is good reason to believe that is good reason to believe that der is about to prevail, and for the inforcement of vigorous military measures to put down the rioters. The necessity of such a law has been amply demonstrated.

It is said that an application will be made the County Board for an appropriation to he ray the cost of appealing the case of SHERRY and CONNELLY, the condemned murderers of HUGH MCCONVILLE, to the Supreme Court. There is no risk in predicting that the movement will fail. All that the Constintees and the law allows—a fai tial trial by a jury of their peersthis brace of nurderers have already had.

They were found guilty of the atrocious butchery of an inodensive citizen, and sentenced to death, and it is rather too much to the expense of an attempt to cheat justice of its due by a resort to the Supreme Court.

e to resumption. The sp ay were by Mr. FERRY, of Mic and Mr. Voorners, of Indiana, both in favor of repeal. The other side of the favor of repeal. The other side of the important question will be ably presented, and with gold, silver, and greenbacks practically on an equal footing, there should be no difficulty in persuading any but the abandoned inflation demagogues of the VOORHEES stripe that the country can and will resume specie payments before the law goes into effect, and that its repeal would be both useless and mischievous.

Everybody will be glad to know that th long agony of the New Orleans Collectorship is over, the Senate having yesterday voted unanimously in concurrence in the unani-mous report of the Committee on Commerce recommending the confirmation of Gronce L.
Smith for the office. This was the place which PACKARD demanded as the salve for his wounds in 1876, and Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, also claimed it as his reward. Strong representations were made against the claims of both PACKARD and AN-DERSON, the appointment of either of whom as Collector would have been as distasteful as the selection of Mr. SMITH was satisfactory to the business interests of New Or-leans. Political considerations added to these reasons sufficed to determine the nomination of SMITH, whose unanimous confirmatio shows that the President and the Senate are in perfect accord on the subject.

HOW TO RESUME. Among all the aids to resumption that have been suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, there is one that has not yet occurred to him which, once in practical operation, would probably solve the problem of itself. Greenbacks are now within } of 1 per cent of par with gold. Gold comma this nominal premium simply because it is in demand for the payment of duties. Gold payment of duties is required by the Government simply to meet the interest on the public debt. Any plan which will provide for the payment of the interest on the public

debt without an actual accumulati gold to meet the coupons as they fall due exclusive gold payments for duties. When gold payment for duties shall be no longer d, then there will be no exclusive us for gold, and it will need but the simple anncement of resumption to place specie and greenback notes at par, and remove

redemption of greenbacks in gold.

all danger of a run on the Treasury for the

The coin interest on the public debt mounts annually in round figures to \$90,000,000,—the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds being payable in green-The Sinking Fund (also coin) to about \$34,000,000, but it is probable that this annual accumulation will be suspended for a term of years. The coin receipts from customs duties will amount this year to about \$125,000,000, enough in any case to balance the coin in-terest and Sinking Fund together, and some \$35,000,000 more than is necessary if the Sinking Fund be suspended, as it ought The practice now is to hoard the Treasury the coin revenue from the customs duties, and therewith redeem the coupons in installments as they come due. Some two or three weeks before the coupons fall due, the Secretary advertises that he will redeem them on presentation at Washington or the Sub-Treasuries. If he may redeem coupons ten redeem them sixty or ninety days before due. Our suggestion is, that he shall announce, say May 15, that he will receive all coupons redeemable July 1 in payment of duties

at any time during the interval be-tween May 15 and July 1, and that thereafter he shall periodically make a similar announcement antedating the matur-The theory is, that this will afford a market for coupons before they become due, and cause them to flow into the Treasury, where they will actually be the property of the Govern ment at time of their maturity. As the coin revenues from duties and the coin payments for public interest about balance each other, this process of retiring the coupons will relieve the Government of the necessity of ac-

cumulating coin.

Let us see how such a plan would operate It is plain enough where the bondholder is also an importer. A merchant having auties to pay will prefer to pay them by passing over to the Government coupons on which he cannot otherwise realize for sixty days rather than to exchange greenbacks for gold at the smallest premium, and even rather than pay over the gold itself if he has it; for, in this way, he makes a note due him available at its full face value and some time before it becomes due and payable. But if this is the

natural impulse, owing to the profit on the transaction, then it will operate in precisely the same way when the holder of the coupons and the importer having duties to pay are two different persons. In the latter case, the broker steps in to make the exchange, and the profits of the transaction are livided. Thus the foreign bondholder will be reached. He will have notice that he can get his money, less a small discount, for the coupon ninety days before due, and he will end the coupon to a New York broker for that purpose. The broker will send him a gold draft, because he knows he can turn over the coupon at a small profit to an importing merchant, who can pay his duties herewith. In fact, the foreign bondholder will be able to get the money on his coupon from a London broker before due, for the London broker can send it to the United

States in lieu of gold or bill of exchange for cotton or grain or money due in this country on foreign purchases. The coupons will always have a special value for the payment of duties, and will thus, directly and through the middlemen, find their way into the United States Treasury, and liquidate themselves. Not much go.d would then be reseived by the Government in payment of duties, but none would be needed, since the coupons representing the public interest The Government necessity for hoarding

coin having disappeared, it would no longe be a purchaser of coin, and there would be no public demand for since all preferred or exclusive use therefor would have disappeared. With an adequate coin reserve in the Treasury, and redemption on demand the proclaimed rule of the Gov-ernment, there would be small demand for remption. The United States Treasury notes would be as good as the Bank of England otes. They would be preferred in general tion on account of their convenience. come into circulation, because it could only be hoarded at a loss. The product of our mines would be added to

roduced and coined. The only special de mand there would be for coin would be to send abroad in payment of foreign pur-chases, but this could not arise as long as we abroad. And if the balance of trade should change, the current yield of gold, and the absence of any special use for it in this country, would furnish an abundance or export. The Government could safely peration at once, gold and greenbe without waiting for any formal anno ment of Government resumption. If the law warrants the Secretary in putting this plan into execution, he should not hesitate to take the responsibility, for the acceptance in payment of duties of Government coupons cannot possibly result in injury or inco enience to any one. If the Secretary ot the authority under the law to enter upon this plan, then he should immediately ask Congress to give him authority to proceed with it. At the present stage of things this single measure will suffice to bring about actual resumption, and at the same time expand the currency by adding not only the stock of coin to the general circulation, but also the coupons, which will do the duty of passing through two or three hands, and naking two or three settlements, before they

AMEND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

each the Treasury.

The amendment of the Senate to th bill providing for the repeal of the Bank rupt law extends the date for filing of petiions until the 1st of January. This post onement is wise for several reasons. First, cause it will give opportunity for everybody who desires to take advantage of the law as it stands at present to do so. No-body who can help it will take advantage of the law, for the privilege of handing one's estate, be it great or small, over to lawyers and court officials to be devoured is not so nestimable as some of the advocates of repeal seem to think it is. Persons hopeessly in debt should be relieved of their ourdens. Neither public nor private interests can be advanced by having any cor siderable number of merchants crushed under past-due obligations, representing shrinkage of values which human for sight could not provide for. It would be better or the community that their obligations pon a surrender of their effects, should be wiped out, and everybody permitted to take fresh start. The country has got down to hard-pan, and is about to enter upon a period of solid and permanent prosperity. ousiness community needs a grand clearance and settlement of old debts,—the loss of which, since they would never be paid

any event, is more apparent than real. Another reason for postponing the date that it will give opportunity for the maturing of a new and better National Bankrupt law. The defects of this one having been perceived, it will be better to remedy them and to provide a substitute at once, than to leave the country to flounder through the difficulties of thirty-eight State jurisdictions and practices for any period, however short. proved that a National Bankrupt law is unnecessary. It has proved rather that the demand for such a law is sure to be expressed and acceded to sooner or later. It has been so expressed and met now on three different occasions, and it is a noticeable fact that each time the law has been in force mitted, is better than the one of 1800, which was too severe against debtors, and than the one of 1841, which was too lenient. Congress ought to be able to proceed from this point to make a law which will be satisfacto ry all around.

Postponement having been procured, the time will be improved by some member of the Senate, no doubt, to bring in such law as we have suggested,-a law which shall be at once simple, economical in its operation, and certain of execution. Simplicity will help very much to insure the other condition. If the difficulty of understanding the old law had not been so great, debtors might not have been called upon to pay lawyers so roundly for the benefits it conferred. The costs and attorneys' fees, which are the most important things to be reformed, are now exorbitant. It is true the Supreme Court possesses the discretion to regulate the tariff of costs; but, it having neglected to exercise its power judiciously the interference of Congress is called for With an amendment strictly limiting costs and prohibiting the payment of more than ertain reasonable per cent of assets in law yers' fees, a law that would answer all the pur poses of the country could easily be framed. There has lately been a revolution of opinion on this subject in the Senate. Repeal is now as obstinately opposed as it was a few days ago insisted on. For this change of sentiment the country is indebted to the personal exertions of Messrs. Davis, Thurman, Ed-MUNDS, and other sound lawyers. It is to be hoped that they will bring in a new law at the earliest practicable moment; and that in drafting it they will not forget to limit strictly the fees which members of their proession may receive in bankruptcy cases.

LEGALITY OF THE CITY SCRIP SUSTAINED. The case of FULLER against the City of Chicago, involving the validity of the city scrip, which was heard by Judges WILLIAMS, ROGERS, MCALLISTER, and BOOTH, was decid ed yesterday, Judge WILLIAMS delivering the

The bill filed by FULLER charged that the lebt of the city already exceeded the constintional limit, and that the Mayor and Comp. troller had recently issued certain orders on the City Treasury, payable out of the taxes of 1878 when collected: that these order were evidences of debt created by the city in excess of the constitutional limit, and were herefore illegal and void, and the bill asked that the further issue thereof be enjoined. The city authorities filed a demurrer, admitting the facts, but denying the legal concluons. The Court yesterday sustained the demurrer. After reciting the constitutional provision and the statute, and referring to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of EDWARDS against the City of Spring. field, which judgment was affirmed in the more recent case of Law vs. Huck, the might be considered settled. The Supreme Court in the Springfield case, referring the rule laid down in certain cases that when taxes are levied and appropriations made, expenditures in anticipation of revenue are not prohibited, adopted this rule

In this view we are only prepared to yield our assent to the rule recognized by the authorities referred to, with this qualification: (1) The tax appropriated must, at the time, be actually levied. (2) By the legal effect of the contract between the corporation and the individual, made at the time of the appropriation, and issuing and accepting of a warrant or order on the Treasury for its payment when collected, must operate to prevent

corporation. The principle, as we understate, that there is in such case no debt, because thing is simply given and accepted in exchange another. When the appropriation is made and warrant order on the Treasury is issued a accepted for its payment when collected, the transcript is closed upon the part of the corporation, leaving no future obligation, either absolute or contingent, upon it whereby its debt may be increased. The Circuit Judges vectories.

The Circuit Judges yesterday decided that the scrip or Treasury orders issued by the city and now issuing create no liability against the city; that their acceptance releases the corporation from any further lia-bility to pay them; that in fact and in law they are an assignment by the city of a specified sum of a specified tax, and the payee, in accepting this assignment, gives up his claim against the city. The Court also holds that it was lawful for the city to bind itself to receive these orders in payment of taxes. The present scrip, the Court holds, falls within the qualifications of the Supreme Court in the Springfield case, and is legal—is an absolute order on the Treasury for pay-ment when the taxes are collected, and are

egally receivable in payment of taxes. The legality of the scrip may therefore be considered settled so far as it can be determined by any Court from whose judgment there is an appeal. The four Judges-Mc-ALLISTER, WILLIAMS, BOOTE, and ROGERSconcur in the opinion, and there is no reasonable doubt that the higher Court will confirm their judgment. This decision ought to have the effect of removing all objections on the part of those having large amounts o taxes to pay next winter and spring, and who can afford to carry the paper for that time.

Having escaped the contingency which would have forced the city to suspend operations, the city authorities should realize the fact that even with legalized scrip, bearing no interest, it will not be possible to carry on the Government many more years. There must be some means found by which the time for the collection of taxes and the time for their expenditure shall be brought nearer, and if possible have a large part of the year's curent taxes collected within the municipal year. This must be done by having the taxes collected six or nine months earlier than at present, or by so changing the fiscal year as o extend it over the term in which the taxes are collected. This can be done by having one-half year's tax levied in advance of the present term of the fiscal year, and the beginning of the next fiscal year brought forward at least six months. In that or in some other practicable way the city must take steps before another year begins to avoid the costly and perilous prac tice of doing a cash business exclusively on credit and without the authority to pay in terest. If the city could pay each year's expenditures from the revenue of that year, there might be a saving of 20 per cent in the cost of the Government; but so long as the city can only pay its expenses eighteen months after the expense is incurred, so long will the City Government drag out a help less, starving existence, liable to a total collapse at any moment.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOX AND WIS-

Senator Matthews, of Ohio, seems disposed to do the country a substantial service by the introduction of a resolution last week which raises an inquiry regarding the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers in the State of Wisconsin. The resolution

is in these words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate what amount of money has been expended for improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and interalso how much it will cost to complete the said improvements so as to make the same navigable and useful, and what public benefit has been or is likely to be derived from such improvements and expenditure; also how much money has been expended for procuring the right of way, flowage, or damage to private property, and how much money has been expended for attorneys' fees in settling rights of way; the names of the attorneys and the names and salaries of all men employed as superintendents upon the said improvements.

Senator CAMERON, of Wisconsin, objected

to the consideration of the resolution at that time, and it went over under the rule: but it calls for just such information that the people needs, and if it is vigorously pressed upon the attention of the Senate and the country it will result in the exposure, and perhaps the abandonment, of one of the most expensive and impracticable efforts at internal improvements that was ever under-

taken. About ten years ago certain Wisconsin statesmen and political economists conceived the brilliant idea of uniting the Great Lakes with the "Father of Waters" by the improvement of the Fox and "Old Wisconse," and cutting a ship-canal uniting the two at Portage City, where the two rivers approach within three miles of each other,—the former making its way into Lake Winnebago, and thence into Lake Michigan, via Green Bay, and the latter emptying itself into the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien. The Fox has always afforded a precarious sort of navigation for raftsmen, and in seasons of unusual freshets certain class of flat-bottomed steam-scows built at Oshkosh, and warranted to run wherever there was a heavy dew, penetrated the interior as far as New London. But the Fox was a well-defined stream, and its place on the maps was the same year after year. But not so with the Wisconsin, Its bed covers an immense amount of territory too anstable and uncertain to be held by a warrantee deed, and the nomadic habits of its currents and channels are sufficient to craze he brain of the most experienced log-driver that ever floated on the broad bosom of its reacherous waters. Every heavy freshet changes its course, and, after it debouches into the open country from the rock-walled Dells near Kilbourn City, it seems to defy all restraint, and spreads itself out promisnously with a zigzag looseness over the botom-lands adjoining. That it should ever have entered the head

of any practical man to render navigable such a stream as this, and confine its truant waters within a limit narrow enough to be sed for the substantial purposes of interommunication, is indeed wonderful; but, making all due allowance for self-interest and local feeling, and adding thereto the ingredient of political demagogery, it is still assing strange that the Government should e inveigled into an undertaking at once absurd, wholly impracticable, and enormously expensive. And yet it has been done. Millions have already been spent upon it, and in the Appropriation bill just passed by the House hundreds of thousands more are appropriated to continue the foolish work. The scheme to improve these two livers and cheapen transportation " originated about the same time that the Granger element took shape in the West in the effort to reguate the charges of railway corporations on freight and passengers, and every small politician embraced the opportunity to help them: himself by "cottoning" to the local lunacy For a time every candidate for a Stat office in Wisconsin and every candidate for

apon the money-absorbing subject. And it is ause of the fear of popular opinion that Wisconsin delegation in Congress are not to be relied upon for any ho straightforward help in exposing the real length, breadth, and thickness of this fraud upon the Public Treasury. There is not a in that delegation who does not know that the proposed "improvement" is a snare, a delusion, and a humbug, and yet not one of them dares to express his honest opinion concerning it. He does not dare do t because he would be flying in the face of demagogues at home, for it is not to be disguised but that some of the people are as clamorous for the expenditure of Government money in making internal improvements in the Badger State as they are in Mississippi for the building of levees and the protection of

cotton and sugar plantations.

The resolution of Mr. MATTHEWS is especially opportune at a time when so many localities are trying to insert their initial wedge into the National Treasury for precisely similar objects to the inexcusal ception that the Senator from Ohio is enleavoring to expose. It is just such lavish expenditure of money on a work wholly impracticable and useless, except as a means of isbursing Government funds, that furnishes he South with a valid excuse for asking the aid of the National Treasury for a vast system of internal improvements. It is never too late to back out of a bad underdertaking, and if this resolution of inquiry, ouching the Fox and Wisconsin business. develops what most people think it will, the quicker we know the worst the sooner the oss can be repaired. It is suspected also that the hand of some expert who knows the bottom facts is visible in the wording of the resolution, and those who read between the ines will discover an Ethiopian in the fence that portion of it that speaks of "attorneys' fees," settling for "right of way," damages to private property," and so on and so forth.

THE GOVERNMENT TIMBER THIEVES.

The story of the robbery of Government timber in Calcasien Parish shows the in-

justice and demagogery of BLAINE's outcry against Secretary SCHURZ that in his effort to preserve Government property he was persecuting some poor but honest woodmen. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercia has been investigating the Calcasieu timber-stealing, and he has found out the true inwardness that has prevailed in this timberthieves' paradise, and has so stirred up Jrw BLAINE's pity for the poor wood-chopper. Calcasieu Parish is in the southwestern corner of Louisiana. Its inhabitants are mainly French-Canadians, who heretofore have made their living by farming; but when some Yankees and Southern speculators who nad spied out the land, and found that the Government timber was abundant, started saw-mills, the people went to chopping for them, and to such good purpose that at the time of the exposure of the rascality a fleet of fifty vessels was engaged in taking lumber down the Calcasieu River to the West Indian and other ports. As the timber cost the speculators nothing except the trouble of stealing it, and as they paid the choppers only a scanty pittance, and that not in money but in store orders, the pirates had a good thing. Down to the time that Secretary Schuzz entered upon his cru sade to enforce the laws, there had been no interference with them, as the Government ngents sent down there had been satisfied for a small consideration that "there was were quieted with very small bribes; but it took \$10,000 and a percentage on the timber profits to satisfy one of GRANT's agents that Calcasien was the home of honest labor. It was just like Secretary Schunz to send an agent down there who could not be bribed. With the assistance of United States Marshal PITKIN, he seized a hundred thousand logs that had been stolen, and, with the aid of PITKIN'S SUCCESSOR, Marshal WHARTON, he carried out the orders of the Secretary and compelled the saw-mill owners comply with the laws, and the wood-choppers to cease their threats against his deputies. The poor oppressed speculators who have been making fortune out of their thieveries, and who have aroused JIM BLAINE's sympathy, have been compelled for a time to cease their despoiling of the public forests; but as their mills are still running it is probably only a question of ime how soon they will resume their profitable business of stealing, especially when they have sympathizers in such high quarters. It is not improbable that the moment the vigilance of the Department is relaxed they will again resume their old business of carrying off Government property. Meanwhile, if Congress wants these thieves to go ahead with their depredations, why does it not repeal the law that makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prosecute them and protect Government timber? This would appear to be a more rational and consistent course than making personal assaults upon the Secretary, denouncing him as a Prussian, and his agents as spies and informers, and making an appropriation that is ridiculously inadequate for the enforcement of the la If BLAINE is in favor of giving these speculators opportunities of still further enriching themselves by thievery, let him bend his efforts to the repeal of the law and throw the Government property wide open to all. Give the Timber Ring permission to take all they want. This would at least be consistent as compared with his assaults upon the Secretary for enforcing a law which makes i his bounden duty to protect those forests. At the same time, as their constituents have no sympathy with rings of speculators organzed to steal public property, they may as well understand that the people will have something to say. They have been pretty busily engaged of late in smashing rings, and when it comes to the Timber Ring it

is not impossible that some Congressmen may be involved in the general disaster. AMERICA. ENGLAND. AND RUSSIA. The American correspondent of the Lon-lon Times sends that paper a plausible letter to show that, in the event of a war between Great Britain and Russia, the sympathy of America would be largely with the former country. The correspondent believes that prompt and equitable adjustment of the Alabama claims has done much to remove the ill-feeling towards Great Britain which formeriy prevailed in the United States, and that the fire display of British products at the Centennial Exposition further softened American resentments. The Times adopts these views editorially, and remarks upon To the great body of Englishmen it is almost in

To the great body of the same race, and living under very much the same laws on the other side of the Atlantic, should support the Russian rather than the British cause in the pending quarrel. Congress was compelled to show his hand American prejudice against Great Britain unfortunately has too enduring a basis to permit of its being easily removed. The

origin of this prejudice, and the manner is which it has been restored to life whenever it seemed to be on the point of dying, by the conduct of England. The story of the War of the Revolution is still told in the school-books, and the feelings aroused by it, though not intense, are not favorable to Great Britain. American children are taught that the peace following that war was grudging and ill-observed; that the impressi of our seamen and constant insul after English friendship for the United States was hollow and unprofitable, cooling suddenly when the country had most need of it, during the Rebellion, and only returning in full force when the American Government was in a position to make reprisals for past offenses. These are some of the reasons why Americans have not loved Great Britain While they are not disposed to cherish old grudges or to reject friendly overtures from a nation in many respects as admirable as it is great, they remember that the case is dif-ferent with Russia. She made her first appeal to American sympathy by liberating er serfs. Afterwards she was friendly when America most needed friends, preventing the recognition of the Confed France, and thereby keeping England from doing the same thing. She stood by this country whenever she had an opportunity. It is true, as the London Times remarks that her institutions are as far removed as did not make her friendship less valuable ought not to diminish the gratitude owing to that friendship. There is, besides, a question as to the merits of the dispute between Great Britain and Russia which may be supposed to have a direct and important bearing on American opinion of the war. If it shall appear that Great Britain is fighting for the re-enslavement of a Christian population, and Russia for its lib-eration; if the former seeks a pretext, where she has no reason, to dispute the results of Russian victories; or if she plunges two

imerican sympathy will naturally not be Whether the drift of American opinion favors one side or the other, it should be listinctly understood that as between these combatants she preserves a strict and honorable neutrality. As a nation, America has nothing to do with European quarrels except to keep out of them. Her recollection of British wrongs or of Russian benefits s not so strong that she feels called upon at this juncture to be moved as a nation by ne or the other. Individuals may expected to express such preferences as they we when war breaks out; the Governmen either has, nor can have, any preference as between two nations which are in friendly relations with the United States.

reat nations into war for a point of pride

r for purposes of national aggrandizemen

The gentleman of the Fifth (Ill.) District thinks his bill would be popular in his district, but he will be surprised to discover how greatly he is mistaken. One of the Assessors under the old law, residing in Whiteside County, sent us a letter, which was published the other day THE TRIBUNE, in which he described how he people liked the Income-Tax law. We reoduce a few passages from his communication for the delectation of Mr. BURCHARD and CAR TER HARRISON, who are so greatly enamored of this scheme of raising revenue in preference to taxing tobacco or whisky:

Your editorial on the income tax is good, but does not give all the objections to such a tax. Those who were revenue officers when the old in-come tax was a law, will bear witness that the come tax was a law, will ocar witness that the people ober all other taxes imposed upon them with a cheerfulness truly commendable, but the income tax caused more complaint than all other kinds put together.

It was not the dollars and cents that people objected to so much sea it was that people objected to so much sea it was the inquisitorial

teaches that you cannot always tell who has an income of \$2,000 and who has not; and, as a result, every man, whether in business or not, must make a return.

Under the old law, Whiteside County had three Assistant Assessors to do this work in the time allowed by law, receiving pay at the rate of \$4 a day. The only way these Assessors can tell who has an income tax and who has not is to notify all persons in their respective divisions to appear and make returns.

If Mr. BURGHAND could stand and see the took of contempt and discaust that came over people's faces when questions were asked under oath as to the income from children's and wife's labor, outgoes to hired girls, doctors, and a thousand other equally odious questions that must be put under such a tax, he would never cast a vote to restore it.

It is my honest conviction that the Income-Tax law did more to demoralize the American people than all the laws ever passed by Congress, many people regarding it perfectly legitimate to make a false return and swear to it. I have seen men of unblemished reputation otherwise swear to a false return without even a olush, and yet those men's word and oath were good in any other transaction.

I do not guess at it, but I know, from an experience of eight years with this and other Government taxes, that the people of Mr. Burgianny's

word and oath were good in any other transaction. I do not guess at it, but I know, from an experience of eight years with this and other Government taxes, that the people of Mr. Burelann's district would vote by an overwhelming majority against restories this tax, and if he does not understand it he should do so at once.

He may conclude that it will be a popular move to support this tax under the plea of "taxing the rich," but he underestimates the intelligence of his constituency if he expects to be justified by such a pies. Fix memory of that tax is not forgotten, and people remember that all must submit to the inquisitive Assessor who but does his duly best who is the most rigid.

The treachery of people's memory is fearful under such a law, and there are as many ways of construing its wondrous details as there must be petty officers to enforce it, and there is not one man in a thousand who ever made an income return that did not either ignorantly or willfully commit perjury. We may concede the justice of the tax, but the manner of getting at it is disgusting in its details, irritating in its application, and cruelly unjust and demoralizing in its results, and teaches men to despise a Government which makes its subjects testify under outh how much bitter each cow makes a year, and how much its worth a pound, and so on through the whole catalogue of incomes and outzoes. each cow makes a year, and how much is con sumed by the family, and what it is worth pound, and so on through the whole catalogue of incomes and outputs.

The Washington Post, etc., insists that when t opposes and reviles TILDEN it is not fatten ing up crow against the day of crow, and says in reply to our humble suggestion that the National Convention of 1880 might whoop SAMMY through with a rush:

SAMY through with a rush:

While the motion is pending to nominate Mr.

The by acclamation some gentleman from a roral district will arise and express his doubts as to the propriety of nominating a man the second time for an office who hadn't enough sand in his craw to take possession of it after having been trumphantly elected thereto, accompanying these remarks with a motion to lay the proposition on the table. This, not being debatable, will be done by a singularly large vote, and the Convention will then proceed to name the next President in the usual way.

In case the Washington Post, etc., shouldas we fervently hope it will not-by the time that the next National Convention assembles have gone to meet 127 other Washington papers, ts accomplished editor may have another oportunity to head the Missouri delegation. But the Missouri delegation under the management of the accomplished editor of the Washngton Post, etc., is not likely to introduce such resolution, nor indeed to support it unless pinion is overwhelmingly in its favor. It will ort of remain 'round the corner as it were, and when TILDEN is nominated our esteemed Washington contemporary will shy its hat into the air and remark, "Hooray! We always said so."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S objection to the Texas Pacific Kailroad bill, on the ground that it is a "suosidy measure," places that paper in a very inconsistent attitude. All this winter it has been Pacific Railroad Company, besides advocating en mous subsidies in land and money for the road its boss. C. P. HUNTINGTON. THE TRIBUME'S AU subsidy fit only comes on when any Governmen aid is asked by the South. "Courier-Journal."

By climinating the following intentions misstatements, the above will correctly state THE TRIBUNE'S position: Pirst, THE TRIBUNE as not "all this winter" nor any part thereof

orthern Pacific, nor for any oth ond, it has not asked Congress to grant the Company a single dollar of money or bond, to guarantee a penny of interest on any board for that or any other railroad. Thirl, it has not advocated "epormous subsidies in land money" for C. P. HUNTINGTON. THE TRIBUTH has asked nothing for the Northern Pacific to what it has advocated for the So Pacific. It has steadily opposed the granting of money or bonds or guaranteed interest on bonds to either Company. Tae Northern Pacific Company merely ask Congress to extend the time for building their road with as aid of the land-grant previously given; that is all they have petitioned for; they have not asked for a dollar of money, a single Government bond, an additional acre, or the guarantee of a penny of interest on the Company's bonds. All this the Cour.-Jour. well knows. The HUNTINGTON Company come forward and propose to build the Southern Pacific Road, at the rate of so many miles the first and each quent year until it is completed, without requiring from the Government a dollar of money, bonds, or guarantee of interest on bonds. They offer to take the right of way and Ton Scorre land-grant and build the road. The Scorr Company having broken down, and being unable to go on with the work on the of their charter, the Huntington Company, who have abundance of cash capital, propose to step into their vacant shoes and speedily plete it if Congress will permitthem. een it stated that they are even willing to build the road without receiving the land-grant, but this may be an erroneous report. But there is no question as to their proposition to take up the work at the point where the Scorr Company broke down and immediately proceeding with the line from both ends until it is finished, at the earliest practicable day. Why should millions of interest-guaranteed bonds be given to the Philadelphia Scorr Company, when the California HUNTINGTON Company stands rear to construct the road without a dollar of p cuniary aid from the Government? And why does the Cour .- Jour. suppress and n

Mr. Cock ROACH, the Pennsylvania building subsidy seeker, has recently published a pamphlet "On Shipbuilding and America Steamship Lines," in which he strenuously opposes the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry, and urges Congress to perour ocean commerce for the purpose of enring Mr. Cock ROACH. A writer in the Francisco Chronicle ventilates the Roacm pam-phlet in most admirable style, and convicts the author of a deliberate attempt to humbug Congress and the country. The following is The price which Mr. Roach names as the cost of

the actual facts of the case

The price which Mr. Roach names as the cost of British-built steamship of the first class is in price at which the ship is delivered to the ship owner, and includes the builders' crofit. The privalent is the cost of a first-class steams built at Roach's yard is exclusive of Mr. Roach profit. What those profits amount to is shown the following figures: The City of Peking, a City of Tokio, 5, 060 tons each, cost, as stated Mr. Roach (for the information of the Prends and Congress), \$332, 500 each. The City of Sidns 3, 010 tons each, cost, on the same authors \$376, 200 each. Total cost of the steamers, \$2, 393, 600. Turning to the estimated of the control of the control of the control of the prends as truction account of the Pacific Mall Steamers, \$2, 393, 600. Turning to the control of the first of the City of Feking, \$1, 20, 404. 69; for the City of Tokio, \$1, 273, 102. 44; the City of San Francisco, \$744, 960, 42; City of Sydney, \$74, 331. 51. —making a total of \$4, 786, 388, 59. leaving honest John Roach a profit, or his showing, of \$2, 392, 738; City of Sydney, \$74, 331. 51. —making a total of \$4, 786, 388, 59. leaving honest John Roach a profit, or his showing, of \$2, 392, 738; City of Sydney, \$74, 331. 51. —making a total of \$4, 786, 388, 59. leaving honest John Roach a profit, or his showing, of \$2, 392, 738; City of Sydney, \$74, 300, 500 expensor them in San Francisco. With this explanar of Mr. Roach's methods for "reviving Americamerce and striving for the mastery of occan," it is useless to follow his plea for esubsidies. He says we cannot establish keep up steam lines to foreign ports wout liberal subsidies for long terms. Of owe cannot do without subsidies if our ship-ow and steamship companies are to start with part to the cost of the stable to the stable to the stable to the cost of the stable to the cost of the stable to the cost of the stable to the stable to the stable to the cost of the cost of the stable to cost of the cost of the stable to the stable to the cost of the stable to the stable to several months detention to the two large stems, Allowing 20 per cent per annum on this sum fo interest, insurance, and depreciation, the savia would be equal to a subsidy of \$520,000 per an num, plus the money expended every white a Washington in efforts to extort a subsidy from the tax bayers of the country through their Representatives in Congress.

By the last census there were nearly three llions of farmers and planters who own their lands. There were about an equal number f men who rented lands or worked as farm hands. In the South these were mostly freedmen, but in the North farmers' sons. The num ber of land-renters in the North is small as con pared with the number of land owners. The whole number of men who work land for a living, including tenants, hired laborers, and farmers' sons, is not far from six millions, and represent about five millions of families, or more than half the total population of the American people. The question is, to what ex-tent are they helped or hurt by the existing high protective tariff. Col. Morrison, of lilinois, the other day in the House, discussed the subject. We make a brief extract from his

speech:
The home market is another chest and atcave
of the Protectionists. After protection unequal
for half a generation the home market has p
come to us, but is as far as ever removed from t for half a generation the home market his not come to us, but is as far as ever removed from the fields of agriculture; our surplus grain has outgrown the wendrous growth of our population, and it has not abated and will not abate. Not only at this true of the country generally, but it is true of Pennsylvania, the chief seat of protaction. We now produce and export to the person about as much as in 1860. Pennsylvania produced to the person in 1860 4½ bushels of wheat 9.7 bushes of corn, and in 1875. 4½ bushels of wheat and 11½ bushels of corn to the person; and so the predente of building a home market for the products of grain-fields is a sham and a cheat. In 1860 10 are cent of our manufactures found a foreign market; in 1875 only 2 per cent found a market acroad, 98 per cent at home. In 1860 20 10 per cent of our own agricultural products were exported for market, estimating by export of what and corn; and in 1875-22 per cent of our whole agricultural product had todayd a foreign market a competition with agricultural product had to find a foreign market me competition with the products grown by hat "pauper labor" against which we have been pro-tecting ourselves at a cost of unnumbered millions. For agricultural products protection has not and can not give a home market.

Whatever may be said in favor of an income tax in the abstract, as "fair, equitable, and just," cannot be affirmed of BURCHARD's bill in either respect. His bill would bear most unjustly upon that at present large class of persons who hold real estate heavily mortgaged The bill allows no deduction for interest paid out. Suppose a man owns a property rented for \$5,000, but mortgaged for \$70,000. The mterest he pays out exceeds the rental received, and according to the proposed law he must pay a tax of 2 per cent on the \$3,000. There are multitudes of people in Illinois whose rents do not equal the interest they have to pay on the property; but they are to be taxed on the rents without deduction for interest on the incum brance. A merchant or manufacturer may be paying \$2,500 to \$25,000 a year rent for the premises in which he carries on his business. He is not permitted, under the BURGHARD bill. to deduct this rent from his profits. If the rent he pays is \$10,000 and his profits the same, and he comes out even barely at the end of the year, he is still required to pay an income-tax of

Ex-Gov. Young, of Ohio, who was Lieutennif-Governor under Hayes, says that the President has few, if any, friends left in Ohio, and could not be elected to the Legislature in his own district. There is nobody in Ohio who speaks well of him. Jay Goud's Trib.

Ex Gov. Young has, we fear, lost the nice balance of his mind since he had a trotting-stallion named after him. We do not recall at this moment what mission of the first ex-Gov. Young failed to get.

The beneficent effects of Democratic rale are strikingly shown in the present cond the real-estate market in New York. crushing debt hanging over the city, and the taxes mounting up, no one can be found to buy the property every one is anxious to sell. To insolvency of Len Wood, himself a Democratic magnate, shows this. Two years ago he bound a house on Fifth avenue near Sixteenth street

for \$150,000, paying one-t end of the year he offered thack if the seller would cannot keep the \$50,000 already er knew too much about i due course Mr. Wood's the mortgage and sold the \$40,000. In other words, 1 Wood paid \$50,000 cash, an for a mortgage deficiency of no house to show for his such facts as these which Democratic orators talk of cynically, "Me grandmother

The New York Herald has word, and puts over a desc performance by colored ami min from Connemara means are tragediaps," or what, dam muds" is good. It will prob ocaust" in the bright lexico llimitable a variety of uses. always asserted—and not with credibility—that the Herald Holocaust of Crime," and Death,"—that was during t which chilled so many folks Plains,-and of "A Tem cted for the reception

Boss JOHN KELLY is in Democratic Governor of Ne the CONKLING Republicans to the support of Tammany that iniquitous Ring ins as they are at present co New York could be elimin

Mistah CONKLING ma lence. Presidencies, and pa these are trifles too slight atterance. But if any one him lay an Uzziah hand Blessed are they that pos

PERSON

Kate Field is working b Shakespeare memorial at Sur Lotta cuts off the coup

Times change, and theat with them. Mr. Studley via the Old Bowery. New York; of at the Fifth Avenue. Probably an advertis Probably an advertisem is to play at Mrs. Rousby's the play of his own adapting. I endeavored to get the book; to him; he struck her on the summons for him; result—muthing of the most valuable sor

Dr. Martin, President of lege at Pekin, has translated Cannese Wheaton's Elements o De Marten's Guide Diplomat portion of the French Code, recht, and Woolsey's Introduc Law. These text-books have Chinese Foreign Office, and are

Modern case of Roman and only son, Dennis, for bein he would also complain agair stealing his mother's silver pit so as to go on the spree. Hot heart relented, and the boy we for the Justice, who held him is German Princes never

popular of late, and if it be tru do not hesitate to declare, the reappointing Prince Louis of Ironclad Sultan is that he recei protecting the ship from to The English Minister at

tus Paget, has scandalized the deserting the English chapel ministrations of Dr. Nevins a estant Church of St. Paul. charitable, however, that this lous convictions or a prefer preaching, but that Lady Page Ohaplain's wife have had a spa The Columbia College of

sugland on the 23d of May, to with them, now being built by There English quarters will be the Henley-upon-Thames cou row July 4. The crew consist 22 years old, weight 169 pour 20, weight, 173; H. G. Ridabe 184; and J. T. Goodelers. 184; and J. T. Goodwin, strok The Erie Canal boatm

village at California Basin, Ne boats lay up every winter, mates. Nearly all the boats as with carpets, and often organs le a floating hospital, and the Government, a Board of Arbit The commander of the feet John Jacto, of the Etta S. Pik the community, among whose the community, among whose mour Daley, a graduate of W once celebrated botanist, and gro-minstrel star. King Humbert, of Italy

King Humbert, of Italy gifts. In general his present silver, according to the rank of the crown and stem upon thain with a locket attached, of his birthday he called all of had assisted in guarding the manuel into the Hail of the Swere ranged in order the list presented each of the thirty chain in the name of his fathe of the carabiniere he gave hore ed from the Royal stables, have these gift-horses carefully into these gift-horses carefully int The Carlist Gen. Boet is

theft of the Collar of the Gold Carlos, and is about to be put After commanding a regimen Is alleged to nave extorted a re surgents and then massacred in Carlos in 1873, and a few day of the rebellion became his p bompanying the Pretender to Don Carlos was thunderstruck the culprit was, and wanted to but the prosecution had alre The two brilliants at first mis Tom Placide's widow

Tom Placide's widow die R. J., last week, aged 85. 1 Placide fell in love with her, h who was ten years his senio bis suit, and married another old lover met her, then a courtship of forty years before mecessful. After their mar Tom's River to live, he have said to have lived very luly last Placide committed himself. He had suffered protancer in his month, and, in before the deed, he explained no mora. Mrs. Placide was eath, and her health thereaft. The London World whi And London World whis ward of protest in the ear spainst a new way that English is falling into of recognizing ing a pert nod with the head low with the head and should he Princess of Wales has led her husband's mother into without intending se to do, by it thus recognizing intimate it less once or twice before in ice, we are sorry to say, is an

millions of subsidy" to the ific, nor for any other sum. Sees t asked Congress to grant that agle dollar of money or bonds or a penny of interest on any bonds any other railroad. Thirl, it has "enormous subsidies in land and "P. Huntingron. The Tribuna hing for the Northern Pacific but a advocated for the Southern as steadily opposed the granting bonds or guaranteed interest either Company. Tae Northern hany merely ask Congress to be for building their road with the degrant previously given; that is petitioned for; they have not asked of money, a single Government. acticable day. Why should forty erest-guaranteed bonds be given lphia Scorr Company, when the n the Government? And why our, suppress and misrepresent

seeker, has recently published
Shipbuilding and American
in which he strenuously opon of foreign-built vess istry, and urges Congress to peridal policy which is destroying erce for the purpose of enricheventilates the ROACH pamrable style, and convicts the attempt to humbing Con-intry. The following is a

census there were nearly three armers and planters who owned here were about an equal number rented lands or worked as farm a South these were mostly freed-he North farmers' sons. The numsters in the North is small as compared to the state of the small as compared to the state of the small as compared to the small as compared to the small as compared to the state of the small as compared to th siters in the North is small as com-be number of land-owners. The rof men who work land for a liv-g tenants, hired laborers, and is not far from six millions, and ant five millions of families, or alf the total population of the pole. The question is, to what ex-helped or hurt by the existing the tariff. Col. Morrison, of ther day in the House, discussed her day in the House, discussed We make a brief extract from his

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nay be said to favor of an income-bairact, as "fair, equitable, and be affirmed of BURCHARD's bill be the bill would bear most un-that at present large class of per-real estate heavily mortgaged. e interest they have to pay on the they are to be taxed on the rents of the form of the high he carries on his business. Afted, under the Burchard bill, rent from his profits. If the rent 0,000 and his profits the same, and even barely at the end of the year, quired to pay an income-tax of at right?

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ont effects of Democratic rule are
two in the present condition of
a market in New York. With a
hanging over the city, and the
g up, no one can be found to buy
very one is anxious to sell. The
law Wood, himself a Democratic
this. Two years ago he bought
the avenue near Sixteenth street,

for \$150,000, paying one-third cash. At the end of the year he offered to give the house back if the seller would cancel the mortgage and keep the \$50,000 already paid, but the seller knew too much about real estate for that.

such facts as these which induce voters, when Democratic orators talk of economy, to remark cynically, "Me grandmother's ducks!"

The New York Heraid has got hold of a new word, and puts over a description of a theatrical performance by colored amateurs the headline, "Tawny Talmuds." Whether the young gintle-

Connemara meant "Thesplan lians," or what, damfweno, but "Tal-

oranst" in the bright lexicon of the Heraid, though we fancy it cannot be applied to as

able a variety of uses. Wicked rumor has always asserted—and not without some show of codibility—that the Herald has spoken of "A

aust of Crime," and of "A Holocaust of

"-that was during the famous blizzards

peats, — the suith chilled so many folks to death on the suith chilled so many folks to death on the Pains,—and of "A Temporary Holocaust" sected for the reception of FARRAGUT's re-

Boss John Kelly is in trouble again, the Democratic Governor of New York having hit see of Tammany-Hall's pet measures a Jack-

mian whack with a veto message. However,

the CONKLING Republicans have rallied bravely the support of Tammany, and may yet save

that iniquitous Ring institution from destruc-tion. It would be a gain to both political parties

s they are at present constituted if the State of New York could be eliminated from the map.

Mistah Conkline maintains a dignified si

lence. Presidencies, and parties, and things,—these are trifles too slight to provoke him to

Blessed are they that possess, for they can-

Kate Field is working hard on behalf of a

Stakespeare memorial at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Lotta cuts off the coupons from \$200,000

in Government bonds every quarter-day. So much for having a shapely pair of intellects and an

Times change, and theatres and audience

with them. Mr. Studley played last Saturday at the Old Bowery. New York; on Monday he opened

sammons for him; result—much gratuitous adver-using of the most valuable sort.

t, has scandalized the rigid Anglica

The Eric Canal boatmen have a floating rillsge at California Basin, New York, where 400 bats lay up every winter, with about 1, 200 insates. Nearly all the boats are neatly fitted up, with carpets, and often organs and planos. There is a floating hospital, and the colony has its own Government, a Board of Arbitrators, and church. The commander of the fleet is its oldest Captain, John Jacto, of the Etta S. Pike; he is President of the community, among whose members are Sey-

John Jacto, of the Etta S. Flav, he is recommunity, among whose members are Seymour Daley, a graduate of West Point, Bishop, a more celebrated botanist, and Henry Batty, a ne-pro-minstrel star.

tath, and her health thereafter steadily declined. The London World whispers (very loud), a and of protest in the ear of English fashion the loud of protest in the ear of English fashion the loud of protest in the ear of English fashion the loud of protest in the ear of English fashion the loud of the lou

PERSONALS.

nee. But if any one wants to howl, let him lay an Uzziah hand upon the New York

An Effort Making to Shake Off due course Mr. Woop's creditor foreclosed mortgage and sold the house—for about the Freight-Line Par-\$40,000. In other words, in two years Mr. Wood paid \$50,000 cash, and incurred a debt asites. for a mortgage deficiency of \$66,863, and he has no house to show for his investment. It is

Vanderbilt the Backbone and Vitality of the Objectionable System.

THE RAILWAYS.

agers in Breaking Agreements.

Convenience of the Freight-Line Mar-

Origin and Growth of This Wheel Within a Wheel.

As High as Ten Freight Lines Running on One Railway.

A Large Number of Items of General and Specific Interest.

THE FAST-FREIGHT LINES. Great efforts are again being made in certain quarters to abolish the fast-freight line system, and have the through-freight business done directly through the freight departments of the various roads. The fast-freight lines, as at present organroads. The fast-freight lines, as at present organized, with the exception of the Merchants' Dispatch, are not as much of an evil as they were formerly. At present, with the exception noted above, they are controlled by the railroads direct, and receive as remuneration three-fourths of a cent per ton per mile. It is claimed that this amount just about covers expanse. and if there is amount just about covers expenses, and if there is a surplus it is divided again among the various roads. Yet it is asserted by a number of railroad a surplus it is divided again among the various roads. Yet its asserted by a number of railroad managers that these lines, even in their present form, entail a large and unnecessary expense upon the railroads, and are rather a drawback than an aid to the proper transaction of the business, inasmuch as each line employs independent agents to secure business, who compete with the regular contracting agents of the railroad companies. This gives those roads over which a large number of fast-freight lines run an undue advantage over those which have but one line or none at all. Were it not for the fact that the Mercants' Dispatch, which is controlled by Vanderbilt, and is still conducted on the old plan, getting 15 per cent per 100 pounds on its business, the fast-freight nuisance would undoubtedly have been abolished long ago. But Vanderbilt is unwilling to forego the big profit and undue advantage he gets through this Company, and is unwilling to have the system abolished, and his influence is sufficient to keep it up. The Merchants' Dispatch is enabled to make better rates than the railroads themselves, for if it chooses to take but 10 per cent it can give the other 5 per cent to the shippers in order to secure a larger share of the business. In many insfances the breaking of rates has been brought about by this line, and the Empire Line, which was similarly organized as the Merchants' Dispatch, but has lately become the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad. But the fast-freight lines which are controlled by the railroads themselves often cause a break in the rates, owing to the rivalry among themselves. Besides, if a railroad company wants to cut the rates without running the dancer of being charged with bad faith, it can get one or more of the fast-freight lines which are controlled by the railroads themselves often cause a break in the rates, wing to the rivalry among themselves. Besides, if a railroad company wants to cut the rates without running the dancer of being charged with bad faith, it can get one or

Probably an advertisement. Bandmann is to play at Mrs. Rousby's theatre in London in a play of his own adapting. During a rehearsal he endeavored to get the book; she wouldn't give it to him; he strack her on the arm; she took out a it. The fast-freight line system was organized in the year 1848. In that year, William M. Kasson, an energetic and prominent forwarding merchant, started a line between the cities of New York and Buffalo, and called it "Kasson's Dispatch," advertising to the public its many advantages over the local systems then in operation. An office was opened in the former city, where the agent issued through bills of lading, at stipulated rates, to such points as freight could be carried by rail, water, or wagon transportation. The enterprise to which Mr. Kasson gave his time, talents, and energy, grew rapidly into favor, and, in a short time, absorbed a considerable portion of the traffic carried by the American Express Company. In self-defense, the latter was compelled to buy out the line, —that is, the name, good will, and shipping mark, which, while they could not be termed fixed property, were a valuable franchise, as with it went the control of a large business which had been previously so satisfactorily conducted as to be of great value. Shottly after the sale in 1854, the name was changed to the Merchants Dispatch. In the same year similar lines, originating among the forwarders by canal, were organized. These simply delivered their light freight to the Eric and Hudson River Railroads and People's Lina of steamers, so that each canal line had shippers who delivered their light goods to such of the foregoing transportation companies as they might designate, regardless of the various express marks, the roads assuming and performing all the service required for delivery at Buffalo, where the canal-line agency took charge of the freight and forwarded it: in the same manner as it had been performed by Mr. Kasson. By the time business had been fairly started, it developed a strong rivalry for the carrying of the same between the railways and steamers, resulting in the formation of a repate or commission system for its control, the ordinary amount paid being 10 per cent Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial Col-Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial Col-lege at Pekin, has translated and had printed in Cancee Wheaton's Elements of International Law, De Marten's Guide Diplomatique, a considerable partion of the French Code, Bluntschil's Volker-recht, and Woolsey's Introduction to International, Law. These text-books have the sanction of the Chinese Foreign Office, and are widely studied. Modern case of Roman father, etc.: Offi-Modern case of Roman lather, etc.: Offi-cer Patrick Burns, of New York, ran in his own and only son, Dennis, for being drunk, saying that he would also complain against his offspring for stealing his mether's silver pitcher and pawning it so as tog on the spree. However, the paternal heart relented, and the boy would have got off, but for the Justice, who held him in ball and the father

popular of late, and if it be true, as London gossips so not hesitate to declare, that the reason for not responding Prince Louis of Battenberg to the longiad Sultan is that he received his brother, who lonciad Sultan is that he received his brother, who is in the Russian service, on board of the Sultan and allowed him to inspect the arrangements for protecting the ship from torpedoes, they will be The English Minister at Rome, Sir Augusdescring the English chapel and attending the ministrations of Dr. Nevins at the American Protestant Church of St. Paul. It is declared by the tharitable, however, that this is not due to religious convictions or a preference for Dr. Nevins', presching, but that Lady Paget and the English Chaplain's wife have had a spat. Otaplain's wife have had a spat.

The Columbia College crew will sail for Ingland on the 23d of May, taking a cedar shell with them, now being built by Fearon, of Yonkers. There English quarters will be the Red Lion, near the Heuley-upon-Thames course, where they will two July 4. The crew consists of E. Sage, bow, 2 years old, weight 169 pounds; C. Edson, age M. weight, 173; H. G. Ridabock, age, 20, weight, 184; and J. T. Goodwin, stroke and Captain, age, 18, weight, 162.

irol, the ordinary amount paid being 10 per cent of the rate from New York to Baffalo. And from that period to the pyskori-thes_kierm has gradually-bul_kierj-extended taleft throughout sign enter West as railways have been constructed, which was a railways have been constructed, which may be the control of the united states Express Company, a freight line was established by it called the Great Western Dispatch, running over the Eric Railway. This line had during some ten years a rate per car, the difference of the united States Express Company, a freight line was established by it called the Great Western Dispatch, running over the Eric Railway. This line had during some ten years a rate per car, the difference of the producting a handown end which was collected producting a handown end with the same netted it a loss. The change from a commission to a car rate was a new era in the business, and it was signaled by great activity and rapid strides. This arrangement, made in the year 1853, was decemed by many a conditional surrender of the advantages in favor of the latter, and that in some cases the roads have become almost subservient to them. Following the Great Western arrangement on Jan. 1, 1864, one was made by the Pensylvania Railway with the Union Star Line, which organization was the first that ever owned any fixed property, they building their own cars. Eastwarder of the property, they building their own cars. Eastwarders are supplied to the property of t

King Humbert, of Italy, is profuse in his rifts. In general his present is a watch, gold or silver, according to the rank of the recipient, with the crown and stem upon the back of it, and a chain with a locket attached. On the anniversary of his birthday he called all of the corazzieri who had assisted in guarding the body of Victor Emmanuel into the Hall of the Swiss, and when they were ranged in order the little Prince of Naples presented each of the thirty with a watch and chain in the name of his father. To the six chiefs presented each of the thirty with a watch and chain in the name of his father. To the six chiefs of the carabisiers he gave horses which they selected from the Royal stables, having previously looked these gift-horses carefully in the month.

these gift-horses carefully in the mouth.

The Carlist Gen. Boet is charged with the that of the Collar of the Golden Fieece from Don Carlos, and is about to be put on his trial in Italy. After commanding a regiment in Cuba, where he is alleged to have extorted a ransom from some innugents and then massacred them, he joined Don Carlos in 1873, and a few days before the collapse of the rebellion became his private secretary, accompanying the Pretender to Paris and the East. Don Carlos was thunderstruck on being told who the culprit was, and wanted to hush up the affair; but the prosecution had already been instituted. The two brilliants at first missing have been recovered, the total value of the Collar being £14, - 100. J., last week, aged 83. Fifty-three years age acide fell in love with her, but Mary Ann Knight, Piscide fell in love with her, but Mary Ann Knight, who was ten years his senior, did not encourage his suit, and married another man. In 1868 her old lover met her, then a widow, renewed the cortain of forty years before, and this time was necessful. After their marriage they went to four's fliver to live, he having retired from the sage. Their home was a beautiful place, and they as said to have lived very happily together. In haly last Placide committed shielde by shooting lineal. He had suffered protracted agony from a moor in his mouth, and, in a letter written just kiere the deed, he explained that he could endure to more. Mrs. Placide was prostrated by his sait, and her health thereafter steadily declined. The London World whispers (very loud) a

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.
The Illinois Central Railroad managers have just returned from Cairo, where they have been making arrangements for the extension of the track of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad from tits present northern terminus at Fillmore Landing, Ky., to a point just opposite Cairo. At present, the transfer steamers which connect the Illinois Central with the above named road, have to go down the river from Cairo to Fillmore Landing, a down the river from Cairo to Fillmore Landing, a distance of three and a half miles, which delays traffic considerably. Three miles of new road have to be constructed to bring the New Orleans Road to Cairo, about half of which distance is now graded. The whole distance will be graded about the 1st of June, and will be ready for the exchange of cars about the 1st of Angust of this year. This arrangement will enable the transfer-steamers to do more than twice the amount of work than they are doing now. While at present they have to make a run of three and a half miles, after the completion of the new extension they will have a run of but 3,500 to 5,000 feet to make the connection, according to the hight of the water. It will not only greatly facilitate the freight traffic, but the passenger traffic between Chicago and New Orleans will also be greatly improved.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CHAMPAION, Ill., May 2.—On the 20th of Aprilabill was filed in the Champaign County Circuit Court by John B. Tyson, to foreclose some old consolidated mortgage bonds issued by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. The bill is against the Wabash Railway Company, which is now in possession of the T. W. & W., and avers that there has been a misappropriation of the revenues of the Wabash Road and prays for an injunction of the Wabash Road and prays for an injunction against the present proprietors using the revenues of the road for any other purpose except to pay the current expenses; prays for the appointment of a Keceiver for the main line and all its branches: for the discharge of the trustees of the mortgage bonds; that the revenues of the road be devoted to the payment of the consolidated bonds, and in case they are inadequate for the purpose that the road be sold.

A temporary injunction was granted by Judge C.

B. Smith, to expire on tae lith inst., unless reasons shall be shown in the meantime for its further continuance. continuance.

Gen. Swayne, of Toledo, and Mr. Green, of Springfield, the attorneys for the Company, were in this city yesterday, consulting with the Company's local attorneys, Messrs. Lathrop & Pusey, as to the future conduct of the case.

VANDERBILT'S POLICY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 2. —President Samuel D. Bab cock, of the Chamber of Commerce, was re-elected to-day at the annual meeting. The Committee on Railroad Transportation snarply criticised Mr. Vanderbilt's recent letter on discriminations in freight transportation. It was his claim that the New York Central had not entered into any combination to discriminate against New York or its merchants on freight charges in favor of any other port. While this may be technically true, say the Committee, it is nevertheless true that the New York Central Road is acting in concert with other oads in enforcing rates which do discrim roads in enforcing rates which do discriminate against New York. The tenor of Mr. Vanderbilt's letter is to the effect that no discriminations exist; that the New York shipper is upon an equal footing with those of any rival city. In view of the uncontraciated facts set forth in the report adopted by this Chamber on the 28th of Feoruary, it is surprising that Mr. Vanderolit should make these assortions, and it would seem as if there was no other resource than to have a thorough investigation of the facts by the Legislature of the State, in order to shed a fail flood of light upon this important subject.

JAY GOULD AND THE KANSAS PA The St. Louis Republican states that the Receivers and officers of the Kansas Prelife "now admit that Jay Gould is buying up Kansas Pacific securi-To take the road out of the hands of the Court and place it upon its feet would only require about four millions. In consequence of Gould's action Kansas Pacific securities are appreciatingly rapidly, indeed they have been going up for twelve months. In the last year the February and August 6 per cent bonds have gone up from 50 cents to par. This is an increase in value of \$1,120,000. The January and December 6-per-cents have gone up from 40 cents to 95. This is an increase in value of \$2,200,000. The Denver Extension bonds have increased \$1,600,000 in value. The income bonds, 7 per cent, have gone from 10 cents to 22 cents, representing an increase of value of \$420,000. Stock has gone from two cents to eight cents on the dollar. The total increase in value of all Kansas Pacific securities has been upwards of \$7,000,000. A considerable portion of this profit is said to have been made in St. Louis, some of our capitalists, with confidence in the road, having bought up the securities when they were at their lowest figure, and then held on to them."

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH. President Leonard, Managing-Director Bush, General-Manager Stevens, General-Trafflic-Agent Carson, and other officers of the Hannibal & St. son, and other officers of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, had a meeting at Hannibal sterday. The conference is said to have been of a ded dy interesting nature, and to have engendered a good deal of feeling. It was probably the purpose of the entern men to compel Mr. Stevens to resign his office, and upon this issue, it is reported upon good authority, there was a warm contest. Mr. Stevens, as usual, was again partially successful, and when he tendered his resignation, which he did late in the day, it was with the understanding that it shail not take effect until the 1st of June. The party, with the exception of Mr. Stevens, came up to Quincy, took super at the residence of Mr. Carson, and returned to Hannibal, leaving there this morning at 5 o'clock for a tour of inspection of the road.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND --- AU-CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND---AU-DUBON BRANCH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

DES MO:NES, Ia., April 28.—The survey and lo-cation of the Audubon branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is being pushed forward, indicating an early completion of the work. It will leave the main track on the west sine of Botna River, and follow that stream northeasterly to Exira, the county-seat of Audubon County. It is reported that not a but or fill of over three feet to Exira, the county-seat of Audubon County. It is reported that not a cut or fill of over three feet is to be found on the route, and not a bridge will be required. The Company have iron enough on hand to laythe track, and work will be commenced as soon as the right of way is secured. The Company owns an immense quantity of land in Andubon and the adjoining County of Shelby, and to secure the settlement and improvement of this land is the chief object in building this branch. It would have been built two years ago but for the Railroad-Tariff law.

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, May 2.—The Legislature to-day finally disposed of the project to loan the New York & New England Railroad \$6,000,000 to complete the New England Railroad \$6,000,000 to complete the line to the Hudson River, and so make the previous loans by the State a paying investment. There were three propositions before the House of Representatives. The majority of the Railroad Committee reported in favor of the loan of \$6,000,000. The majority of the Finance Committee, to whom the oill was subsequently referred, reported that it ought not to pass, and a compromise bill granting a loan of \$4,000,000 was proposed by a member of the Finance Committee. After a sharp debate, lasting two days, the House sustained the report of the Finance Committee by the decisive vote of 173 to 56. This action will probably dampen the ardor of applicants for State aid for some time to come.

KANSAS PACIFIC ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 2.—The stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad met in this city to-day for the annual election of Directors. The following gentlemen were elected: John D. Perry, Robert E. Cart. D. M. Edgerton, T. Fakes, Theodore G. Muir, S. M. Edgell, and D. Wright Treadway, of St. Louis: Jay Gould A. P. Holmes. and Sid.

of St. Louis; Jay Gould, A. P. Wright Treadway, of St. Louis; Jay Gould, A. P. Holmes, and Sidney Dillon, of New York; and Fred L. Ames, of Boston. The new Board is not likely to make any important changes in the officers of the road. A party of about twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, the latter nearly all intimately connected with the road, came from Kansas City by special train, and after the election passed on to Denver. ITEMS. Two car-loads of excursionists, most of them residents of this city, left this city yesterday by the Pscific Express of the Chicago & Northwestern

the Pscific Express of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to have a nice time on the Pacific Coast. It is said to be the intention of Vanderbilt, on obtaining control of the Michigan Central next month, to place this road and the Canada Southern under one management. Mr. Tillinghast is mentioned as having been selected as President for both roads, Mr. Ledyard as General Manager, Mr. Wentworth as General Ficket and Passenger Agent, and Mr. Frank Snow as Agent at Fayette.

It was rumored yesterday that some of the roads leading East from this city had again been cutting rates on grain. As far as can be ascertained, no cut has been made since the meeting last Monday, when the old tariff was re-established. Grain was shipped yesterday which had been contracted for at 20 cents per hundred, but it is claimed that the contracts were made before the re-establishment of the tariff.

inperintendent of the West Division of this road, thicago to Michigan City, including the Joliet tranch, with office at Chicago. The appointment of Mr. J. R. Ward as Assistant General Ticket and assenger Agent of this road is also officially an-

nounced.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Land Commissioners of the Land-Grant Railroads of the United States has called a special meeting of the Association, to be held at the Palmer House, in this city, for Wednesday, May 15, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon. The object of the meeting is to take some action in regard to the proposed abandonment of holding annual conventions, and to transact other important business. The representatives of the railroads interested in the land-grant business are requested to be present.

The Allowing team from the New York Supposed the control of the control o

of the raircoas interested in the same grain outsiness are requested to be present.

The following item from the New York Sunseems to confirm the rumors recently mentioned in Thit TRIBUNE that Vanderbilt has an idea of reinquishing his hold upon the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern as with the Michigan Contral and Canada Southern in his possession he has all the Western outlets he needs: "The gossips on the street say Mr. Vanderbilt, previous to his departure, sold some 70,000 shares of Lake Shore stock, and this probably accounts for the decline in Lake Shore from 67 last Saturday to 62% yesterday. It is said that he holds at present about 50,000 shares of Michigan Central stock. Last week 30,000 shares of this stock were registered in 1,000 share lots at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in his name."

1,000 snare lots at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company in his name."

For some time past a morning paper has been harping upon the probability that Jay Gould was about to obtain control of the Chicago & North-western. How correct this information is can best be seen from the fact that Jay Gould virtually obtained control of this road, and also of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, at the last annual elections, and is now a Director in both companies. The fact is, Mr. Gould is working hard to maintain the hold he then secared, while Mr. Keene, of California, is trying to force Mr. Gould to relinquish the hold he has upon this property.

Under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United Keene, of California, is trying a force are counted reliquish the hold he has upon this property.

Under a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan in favor of Aibert Keen, Chester Warner, and Jeptha H. Wade, and against the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company and Continental Improvement Company, there will be a sale on the 19th of June next of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad extending from Allegan to Muskegon, and the branches to the shore of the lake at Muskezon and Grand Haven, including all the buildings, telegraph lines, locomotives, tenders, cars, rolling-stock, machinery, tools, and material for constructing, repairing, or replacing said railroad or any of its equipments, and including also its franchises. This sale is made to satisfy two mortgages given to Keep and Warner as trustees of the bondholders. It is understood that this sale is being made in accordance with arrangements that contemplate the speedy completion of the road from Allegan east over the Monteith cut-off to Battle Creek this season, and connecting with a line of steamers from Grand Haven to Milwaukee.

The meeting of the Managers and General

son, and connecting with a line of steamers from Grand Haven to Milwaukee.

The meeting of the Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads leading to Missouri River points from Chicago and St. Louis, which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, will undoubtedly be highly exciting, as on its action depends whether, the war in regard to Missouri River rates that has been going on for some time between the Chicago and St. Louis roads shall come to an end or not. The managers of the roads from both cites declare that they will make no concessions, but after taiking the matter over among themselves they will undoubtedly feel in a more pacific mood, and may ultimately reach an understanding which will have the effect of restoring rates. The indications are that the St. Louis roads will be fully represented, and that they will make a stubborn fight in the matter of through rates from the East. The President and General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and the Vice-President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific strived in the city yesterday, and the other officials of these roads will arrive this morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 28.—John Hughes, who has been trying all the week to "bet O'Layry's toime," was very badly worsted. When he finished his sixth day, at 8:23 last evening, he had covered within a fraction of 409 miles, which was a ridiculously poor exhibition when compared with the record of the Chicago pedestrian. In a former letter I described Hughes. He is a brawny Irishthe record of the Chicago pedestrian. In a former letter I described Hughes. He is a brawny Irishman, with a broad brogue and no education. He has been a laborer all his life, schooled in all kinds of physical hardship, until his system is enormously powerful. In is attempt to outdo O'Leary, he pitted his great strength and endurance against his opponent's brains and calculation; and it must be confessed that for a man of such narrow incellect and limited experience he has made an excellent showing. All walkers who have made good records have relied fully as much upon their clear-headedness as their fully as mu never attempted a heavy feat of endurance; his confidence in his vast physical force was implicit, and he could not be made to understand that if he wished to win he must husband his strength. When he first started, last Sunday night, he "lost his head" under the stimulus of applause and music, and ran his first thirty miles in the extraordinary time of 3 hours, 44% minutes. When Harry Hill cautioned him against this sort of thing, he replied that ne "was only kape-lug hisself warrum." But every pedestrian who saw the beginning prophesied that he would surely lose the race. And it has been a losing race from that time on, aithough Huches has accomplished more than any beginner was ever known to do before him. His opening record indicates that he will, with proper curbing, making a splendid pedestrian; and had been toned to make a splendid pedestrian; and had been toned to make a splendid pedestrian; and had been toned to make a splendid pedestrian; and had he been toned to make a splendid pedestrian; and had when they were examined it was discovered that the rules to which successful long-time runner? walkers must adhere. After his first day's rus, he began to complain that his feet were sope, and when they were examined it was discovered that the nails had not been trimmed, and were cutting into the flesh. They grew worse each day during the walk, until on Thursday it was found necesary to remove one of the nails altogether. He suffered intensely during the last four days from this source, and his trainers were ignorant enough to let him go without proper attention. During the whole race he was given enormous quantities of liquor and wine, which undoubtedly lessened his chances of success, although stimulating him temporarity.

He is still confident that he can beat O'Leary, and is to go into training at once, under the care of a professional trainer. Harry Hill, who backed him for this race, expresses a willingness to give him another chance. He said last night: "My confidence in him is renewed, for he has do

that his next effort will show that he has ability of the first order.

W. E. Harding, of this city, and John Ennis, of Chicago, are to walk a 100-mile race on the 8th of June for \$500 and the championship of America. The men met yesterday at the Clipper office and deposited \$200 each as a guarantee. The race will take place in New York City. Ennis is the favorite among betting men, who have been sold many times by backing Harding. The latter is one of those chaps who always come near doing what they set out to accomplish, but seldom snaceed. In sporting phraseology, he is "a big bilk."

Atlanta, Ga. May 2.—Prof. Consigney finished last night ais waik of 500 miles in 500 consecutive hours. He made the last mile in thirteen minutes.

The sporting fraternity of Cook County are exercised just now over a scheme gotten up by Lawrence & Martin. It is the establishment of a new rence & Martin. It is the establishment of a new race-course, bearing southwest from Douglas Park, comprising eighty acres, to be equipped at an expense of about \$50,000, and to be superintended, it is said, by Con Sullivan, of Atwood Place, near Riverside. Three hundred men will, it is understood, be put to work immediately, so as to have the track in readiness for a meeting by July 4.

vard. Parties from the North Side come to West Washington street, go to Ogden avenue, and five minutes' walk takes them to the track.

Among the horses that will come in under the wire at the July meeting are mentioned Rarus, Great Eastern, Lucilie Gold Dust, Hoocful, Hannis, Gov. Sprague, Calmar, and Mouroe Chief. In connection with the grounds it is proposed to establish a club-house after the style of the Bay District Park of San Francisco. The building will be about 300 feet in length, and will be situated at or near the homestretch. It will have two plazzas, the upper one being reserved for connoisseurs in horsefiesh who do not care to mingle in the throng in the amphitheatre. The plazza will extend along the west side of the track.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—The weather to-day was clear and hot, and the race-track deep with

dust.

The first race was for the Camberland stake for 3-year-olds, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, Association to add \$500. second horse to have \$100: twenty nominations; five started. Thomas D. Parmelee was withdrawn just before the race. The summary is as follows:

Time-1:47/4: 1:46/4.

The second race was for an Association purse, \$250, mile heats. Uncle Jeff won in two straight heats, Miss Malloy second, Bonnie Itasca third. Time, 1:50, 1:47/4.

The third race was for an Association purse, \$100, dash three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. Won by Short Line, Bristol second, Col. Hull third, Mill Boy fourth. Time, 1:17.

In the first race, Jim Bell was the favorite over the field before the start. After the first heat Mexico and Bell sold for \$100 each, the field bring: \$40.

Uncle Jeff was the favorite in the second, and Short Line in the third race.

THE GREAT SHARP-SHOOTER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dus Moixes, Ia., May 2.—Dr. Carver this afternoon gave an exhibition of rifle-shooting with a Vinchester common rifle. Glass balls were thrown Winchester common rifle. Glass balls were thrown in the air and hit, without miss, with the rifle bottom-side up on the shooter's head; also with the rifle upside down, the shooter lying on his back; also with his back to the ball, taking sight from s mirror; also with the rifle on his hip, without aim. He loaded and shot three times at a ball while in mid-air, thirty feet, hitting it with the third ball. Eight half-dollars were tossed up, seven of which he hit; also one nickel. Two balls were thrown up at the same time, he loading his rifle for each shot after the balls were thrown. He leaves here for New York to-night, whence he will sait for Europe.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2. -Base-ball: Springfield, 6; Alleghneys, 3.

SYRACUSE, May 2.—International champion game: Stars, 5; Buffalos, 1.
Lowell., May 2.—Base-ball: Lowells, 10;
Crickets, 7. Ten innings.
Maxcuesten, N. H., May 2.—Base-ball: Manchestors, 6; Live Oaks, 1.
Cincinnati, 0., May 2.—Base-ball: Cincinnatis, 6; Milwaukees, 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HAYDN SOCIETY CONCERT. The Haydn Society gave the last of its concerts for the season last evening at McCormick Hall, under the direction of its conductor, Mr. Creswold, and with a large audience in attendance. The first part of the programme was of a miscelianeous nature, including the overture to Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aniis"; the quaint little "Wedding March" of Soedermann's, which received an encore, although it was played very much like a psalm tune, and without the spirit and dash necessary to bring out its psculiar local color; Bach's 'Awakening of Spring,' 'which was seriously marred by the falseness of the hore; and the entire Symohony of Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' It seems to us it would have been better had the first part closed with the Bach number, so that the Symphony could have led directly to the Cantata, without the long break between the instrumental and vocal part, which seriously marred the unity of the work. In the performance of the Cantata, the same criticism might apply, as the conductor made several long waits, where it would have been more in accordance with the sentiment of the work to have let one number lead directly up to the succeeding one. psalm tune, and without the spirit and dash neces

Month of the cortext, where we want of unton the chercy, and the difficulty of me and the period of the count of the control of the count of the cou

for Washington is a great place for rowing and for boat clubs. There is a great fascination in rowing, which is very hard work, blistering the oarsman's hands, and enabling him to charm his fair friends with an exhibition of physical vigor in clenched teeth, starting muscles, and a heaving breast, not concealed by a tight-fitting silken undershirt.

breast, not concealed by a tight-fitting silken undershirt.

SCANDAL AND SLANDER,
both of which begin with an s and contain seven letters, including a's and l's, have of late been busy about that most charming suburban resort known as "Edgewood," which was fitted up by fae late Chief-Justice Chase, and is now the home of his eldest dangiter, Mrs. Katherine Chase Sprague. The husband, who used to be called in the Senate "Little spraguev," and who is now a bankrupt for millions in Rhode Island, remains there, watching his spindles, and Mrs. Sprague has during the past whiter received much attention from Secretary Schurz, Gen. Burnside, Senator from Secretary Schurz, Gen. Burnside, Senator fronkins, and other gentlemen, attracted by her wonderful conversational powers. My Lord Roscoe (as the New York Senator is called) has been, perhaps, rather marked in his attentions, but the pradish dames have begun to talk about it, which is enough. If s man opens an eggst a hotel breakfast-table, sniffs at it, and then puts it down with a grimace of disgust, is there any need for him to say that it is bad? Will anybody try to investigate the matter? Reputations are quite as easily blown upon as eggs, and the world is not at all more eager to find out whether they really deserve the elight but on them or not.

is not at all more eager to find out whether they really deserve the elight put on them or not.

HURRY UP THE CAKES
is the mel d'ordre at the Capitol, and it is evident that each party, fearing the other, wishes to close the session at the earliest possible day. Men who last October haggled over an appropriation of \$10, now vociferously call for the "question," without a word of debate, on a bill which will take hundreds of thousands out of the National Treasury. Occasionally, for form's sake, there is a resistance and a counsuitee of conference, but an arrangement is soon arrived at, and legislation proceeds at a 2:40 gait. Unless some one puts on the brakes, Congress will have closed the present session by the middle of June.

SUNSET COX is an object of hundrous and picturesque interest to strangers who caze from the galleries of the House. The great puppet-show of our political life would be incomplete without his jaunty and ornate little figure, and his wittleisms enliven many an otherwise dreary debate. People like him, as an audience at a theatre likes to see a pretty actress in man's clothes,—as something at once nice and a little naughty. He is by birth, by education, and by association, conservative if not aristocratic, and the radical Democracy of Tammany does not fit him well, nor does he wear it as though he was proud of the uniform. The old Bouroons evidently doubt his sincerity, although they at times find him useful. Lake an old-fashioned pair of parior bellows, gayly painted and with a bright brass nozzle, he is useful for blowing up the fires of agitation. His favorite antazonist, when he enters the arena of Congressional debata, is

when he enters the arems of Congressional debatt, is

BURLY BEN BUTLER,

and the Massachusetts statesman, although he excessions. "Shoo fir, don't bother me," is visibly annoyed by the mosquito stingings of little Cox. Butler likes, however, to indulge in a row, and to deal his oratorical blows, and throw his verbal prickbats, undisturbed by a fear that he is bestowing a backhanded slap upon bis own political friends, of that he is overbalancing himself by hitting too hard. He is often eloquent, and he adroitly takes advantage of points left underended by his adversaries. But personalities bring out his peculiar abilities, and he is happy when he can taunt an antagonist into a war of words. During the pauses in which he gives his adversary and his audience time to absorb the effect of his last blow, the muscles of his flabby face alpitate like a sea with the quiver of preparation for the next stroke, while the oblique giances of his unantehed eyes are a sort of a feeler which precedes it, preparing for an appreciation of the next shock, and enhancing the effect by inspiring a certain draad of what is hatching behind the scenes. His voice has lost much of its old power, and he mouths out his words with a sort of artificially weighty hesitation, like an overladen vessel in a head wind. Of late he has began to turn his back upon the Republican party, and it is avident that he will before very long be ejected from that organization, in some nacypected part, as a needle that has been swallowed years ago will suddenly work out—not without pain and inflammation—in the fleshy part of the arm or the feg, or even at the foot. Butler has aged rapidly within the past year,—indeed, he has never gotten over THE MISSISSIPPI SURRENDER,

which was the real inauguration of what is now-known as President Hayes' policy. Butler's son-in-law, Gen. Ames, was gently huseled out of office when it was found that the Federal Government would not send troops to Massissippi to keep him in power. Annes, who is an inoffensive little gentlema BURLY BEN BUTLER,

they successively married, and each occagreat Missouri Democrat roared like a biss how proud he was of one of these runnaws in-law, John C. Fremont.

HIR REPUBLICAN PATHYINDER
has been here of late, trying to make a lift of his old El Paso raliroad grant, which so cleverly swindled out of. His son is at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and is scholar, standing well in his class.

OUR DIPLOMATIC DUCKS

HIS BEARDED CHASSEUR,
who sat behind the carriage, wearing a cocked-hat
and feather, a semi-demi uniform, and a small
sword. When Shiskin stopped at a house to make
a call, the B. C. stood sentinel at the door, to the
delight of small congregations of Ethiopians, who
regarded him as "a biger man than old Grant."
But

is to be the expected Chinese Legation, with i red-buttoned Mandarins, chop-sticks, chow-cho and souchong. The landlord who has the control for boarding them has already begun to buy i puppies, and Assistant-Secretary of State Sewa has already commenced taking lessons in Chine from a Professor who has already taught him say "washee, wasnee," with the genuine Pek accent. The Japs are preparing to subside linto secondary position, and their only hope is that it San Francisco hoodlums will not permit the Celetials to land. Meanwhite, Commissioner Le Dis industriously calitivating tea-plants in the agentium grounds, and Widdows has bought a dog gongs to add to his church-chime as an accompan ment, that he may play the Chinese Imperial Marc.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 2.—Thomas Gurrall of Chippewa, Mecosta County, was run or train of cars on the Detroit & Milwaukee Ri in this city, several days ago, and so badly hurt be died this morning. A Coroner's inquest held on the body resulted in a verdict that death was caused by the carclessness of the deceased, and exonerated the Railroad Company.

WINNIPEO, Man., May 2.—The steamer Swallow, from Selkirk, a squall this afternoon and capsized in the Red River, near Winnipeg. One passenger, a Norwegian, was drowned. The remaining twenty-four passengers were saved. The steamer carried no boats or life preservers, and, but for a flat-boat that she had in tow, the loss of life would have been great.

THE LATE JOHN MORRISSEY.

Sanatoga, N. Y., May 2.—Morrissey's funeral will take place at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—Senator Morrissey's vacant chair and desk in the Senate Chamber are draped in mourning, and a basket of flowers stands on the desk, by order of the Senators. A large floral cross, presented by personal friends, also stands on the desk.

NEW YORK, May 2.—John Morrissey died comparatively poor. One of his most intimate friends

New York, May 2.—John Mortissey died comparatively poor. One of his most intimate friends and advisers, who has had charge of his business affairs for many years, said this morning his entire property would not realize but a little over \$30,000, if that, and that the estate would not be able to settle up the debts against it.

Alzany, May 2.—The Senate will attend Morrissey's funeral in Troy. Lient. -Gov. Dorshiemer and Senators Harris, Jecobs, Robertson, St. John, Pomeroy, Hughes. Wagner, Eclesine, and Wagsstaff will act as bearers.

tel to The Tribuna. NEWPORT. Minn., May 2.- The lum ay they are getting out with their logs finely, -

Passing away! passing away! Each Tooth Wash of a former day. Sozodont gives the coup de grace : Good-by to the humbugs! let them pass. BUSINESS NOTICES.

have haid have exhibited

THE BLOODY SHIRT
of his martyr son-in-law over the North, and have demanded vengeance and votes. With Ames' pacific sourceder, the sway of the carpet-bugger disappeared, and with him went Butler's hopes of an election to the Presidential chair. Indeed, he was been for Congress in the Essex District of Massachusetts, in which he had squatted, and he had to return to his legitimate residence at Lowell, which he now represents. Of late he has been spending time and money in attempting to secure evidence against the validity of President Hayes' title, by way of revenue for not having been permitted to have his own way in making Massachusetts appointments. His leading adversary in the Requinow in possession of the manufacturers. The beanties an "agnificence of Nero's house are, however, n.k., se compared with the beanties of a luxuriant an elegant head of hair; it is the crowning glory of women, and all attempts to preserve this natural covering to the head is praiseworthy, and in this connection we desire to say that Carboline is the only article that will preserve, beantify, and restore the hair, it is made from the crude priroleum thoroughly deodorized and free from acids or alkalies, and is delightfully perfumed; it is an article of genuine merit, and will restore the hair on bald heads; it performs all that is claimed for it. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children wnile teething. It cares dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO. THE LARGE, ELEGANT, SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOATS,

MUSKEGON AND ALPENA, Willduring the Summer Months

PROM THEIR DOWN MichiganFor particulars inquire at office, foot av.

T. G. BUTLIN.

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Kallway
Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,

**NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of tills Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THORSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 p. m. The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p. m., and open on MONDAY. June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Socretary.

ALBERIT KEEP, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before tilem, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, as 11 o'clock a. m.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. We, the firm of T. S. Dayton & Co., commission merchants, doing business at 227 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., do hereby sotify the public that we mutually agree to dissolve partnership.

7. S. DAYTOS,
A. J. BREWEE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BASSE & MEYER is dissolved by mu-nal consent.

Above firm will continue under style of BASSE & O. All claims in favor of or against the old firm will e settled by BASSE & CO. BUSINESS CARDS. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
90 WASHINGTON-ST.

Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Special
attention given to the interests of non-residents. Accounts rendered monthly.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FAULKNER, BANKRUPT. has echeduled claims on the Lewis patent water metres and motors. NOTICE—The said Faulkner feiled to fulfill terms of agreement, consequently the resump-tion of all rights in said natents were recorded lon-single by JUSEPI LEWIS, Fatentee.

Redemption of Subsidiary Silver-Proposed British Trade-Dollar.

The Produce Markets Rather Slow--- Previsions Stronger-Grain Steady, but Closing Easier.

Corn Shipments Active--- Smaller Receipts, Due to Bad Weather. FINANCIAL.

There have been considerable orders in the last two days from the wheat-regious of Minnesota, and the Northwest generally, for currency. These indicate a renewal of wheat shipments. New York exchange was freely sold between banks at 50% foc per \$1.000 premium.

The demand for loans is reported better by some of the banks. There is a good deal doing in provisions, there being, according to some accounts.

of the banks. There is a good deal doing in provisions, there being, according to some accounts, a ring in existence to break down prices and give the Commune another lesson in the art of appropriating the property of others. This activity in provisions causes a number of changes and rearrangements of existing loans. There is in the case of some of the banks an increase of the offerings of mercantile paper and of lumber paper. But the general situation remains undoubtedly very quiet. Loanable funds are in excess of the demand for them. Rates are 7@10 per cent. The clearings were \$4,500,000, the increase being due to Board-of-Trade settlements.

Wall street has apparently put an unfavorable onstruction on the memorial circulating among ockholders for a division of the surplus. The temorial asks the Board of Directors to ribute in dividends the 72,852 shares the Company's stock now held in reserve. This paper resembles a much imposing document which was isd in January, 1874, and particularized the ishes of its numerous signers in the explicit atement that the distribution would be most acsil5,000,000 in 7 per cent bonds, interest payable quarterly, and provided with a moderate sinking und. One objection to the memorial now in circulation is, that it would hasten the appearance of rival to the Western Union, for it would greatly en the Western Union's power of m

THE REDEMPTION OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER. THE REDEMPTION OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER.
The bill introduced into the House of Representatives on the suggestion of Secretary Sherman for the redemption of subsidiary silver undoubtedly meets a public want. The subsidiary silver is a great convenience as long as there is not too much of it. When the issue becomes excessive, large business establishments, newspapers, car companies, etc., have to crowd it back on their customers, and submit besides to a discount upon depositing it in bank. The only way to prevent the small silver from becoming a nuisance is to establish a system under prevent the small silver from being a nuisance is to establish a system under
the large amounts can be redeemed by the Govnent in legal-tender. Under such a plan overa will immediately be detected by the return coins for redemption, and the amount in tion can be easily kept adjusted to the

Although business has confessedly been much lighter this spring in the East than in the West, the New York Daily Bulletin, in reviewing the trade of the past two months, is able to say:

If the whole field were to be brought under an impartial survey, it would probably be a matter of surprise to many that the improvement has been as noticeable as it is. It may also be said that the country at large is holding its own, and is no longer drifting backwards on the road to recovered prosperity. At about all the trade centres in the interior, as well as in the seaboard markets, the feeling is one of hopeful confidence; for while it is admitted that spring trade has not, as a rule, been up to the calculations of the more sanguine, it is also admitted that there is less real occasion for complaint than has been the case any time since

INCREASE OF NANUPACTURED EXPORTS. eight mouths ending Feb. 28, 1878, already lished, shows a gratifying increase in the ex-s of American manufactures. The total value of the classes of manufactured articles enumerated in the statement was \$39,000,000, against \$35,-150,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This shows an increase of 13 percent in one year. Prices have declined at the same time, so that the quantities exported have increased more than the figures in dollars indicate.

nereased more than the figures in dollars indicate.

SAVINGS BANKS IN RHODE ISLAND.

There is an excitement among the savings bank tepositors of Rhode Island like that which has appeared in Massachusetts and New York. The rootidence Journal says that large amounts of anney have been paid out by the savings banks of that city, and that the banks are preparing themselves for a further data. for a further drain. It says:

The scarcity of currency has caused some em-surrasment in all branches of business since the coarding of money from the savings banks com-aenced. This difficulty will be removed. The xurress companies yesterday morning brought tree quantities of bills from New York, and the imbling in of packages of money into the Provi-ence National Bank seemed to beholders a little ke breaking the Sabbath. But to the officers of ite Providence Institution of Savings the advent these packages.

Secretary Sherman's purchases of silver in trope have been caused by the difficulty of obtaining the prices he wanted from the San Francisdealers. His purchases in Europe are undersood to have amounted to \$4,750,000 at \$4\% pence per British standard ounce, 925 fine.

THE ONTARIO MINE.

POREIGN EXCHANGE. The rates current in New York and Chicago were

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press
TW YORK, May 2.—Gold stendy
ying rates, 163.
Wernments were generally stends

Railroad bonds were steady and higher.

State securities were dull.

The recent statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows an excess of exports over imports for nine months of the fiscal year of \$206, 500, 000.

Stocks were dull and strong, with an advance of \$601%. The leading features in the upward movement were Lake Shore, Western Union, the Granger shares, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Michigan Central, and Wabash. At the close Granger shares, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central, and Wahash. At the close the highest prices of the day were current. The net earnings of the Chicaro & Rock Island Railroad Company for the facal year ending in June, partly estimated, are understood to be equal to \$2,500,000, or 10 % @ 11 per cent upon the stock. Northwestern stocks leaned to-day at 1-10@ 1-32 of 1 per cent for use. Transactions were 68,000 shares, of which \$2,000 were Lake Shore, 8,000 Wabash, 2,400 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul common. 1,300 preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 1,500 Michigan Central. 9,000 Western Union, and 17,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 4@ 6, closing at 4. Prime

Michigan Central, 9,000 Western Union, and 17,000 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 4@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 4%@6.

Customs receipts were \$276,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$1,235,000.

Clearings \$13,000,000.

Sterling weak; long, 486; short, 488%.

Silver bars, 118% for currency, and 118 for gold.

Silver coin, 1@1½ per cent discount.

Coupons, 81. 107% New 4½6.

Coupons, 83. 107% New 4½6.

Coupons, 83. 107% New 4½6.

Coupons, 85. 108% 10-408, reg. 103%

Coupons, 88. 109% Coupons. 105%

New 5a. 104% Currency 8a. 109%

STOCKS.

Coupons, 58. 1084 Currency 68.

Western Union Tel. 804 C. C. C. & I.
Quickailver 108 Sev. Jersey Central.
Quickailver 109 Sev. Jersey Central.
Quickailver 109 Sev. Jersey Central.
Quickailver 109 Sev. Jersey Central.
Quickailver pid. 309 Sev. Jersey Laurence.
American Express. 499 Chicago & Alton.
New York Central. 1089 Chicago & Alton.
New York Central. 1089 Chicago & Alton.
New York Central. 1089 Chicago & Alton.
New York Central. 124 Ohio & Mississippl.
Erie pid. 28 D., L. & W.
Harlem. 1147 A. & P. Telegraph.
Missouri Pacific.
Panama. 120 Union Pacific.
Lake Shore. 63 Central Pacific bonds.
Lilinois Central. 78 Union Pacific bonds.
Cleveland & Pittaburg. 755 (D. P. Land Grant. Tennessee 6s, old..... 39
Virginia 6s, old..... 35
Virginia 6s, old..... 27 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The tions at the Stock Board were as for

oard were as follows:
7% Hale & Norcross.
7% Julia Consolidated.
3 Justice.
124 Kentuck.
3% Leopoid.
18 Mexicas.
25% Northern Belle.
27 Ophir.
27 Ophir.
28% Northern Belle.
28% Savarc.
28% Silver Hill.
24% Elymond & Ely.
28% Savarc.
25% Silver Hill.
25% Leopoid.
25% Silver Hill.
25% Leopoid.
25% Silver Mexicas.
25% Silver Hill.
25% Leopoid.
25% Silver Hill.
25% Leopoid.
25% Silver Mexicas.
25% Silver Hill.

Grand Prise.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nay 2.—Gold, 1001/@1004.

Sight exchange on New York, 4 premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 2.—Consols, money, 94 13-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 1054; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 1074; new 5s, 1064.

Erie, 124; preferred, 174.

Panis, May 2.—Rentes, 1084 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Thursday, May 2:

OITY PROPERTY.

West Superior st, 29 ft w of Noble st, n f. 25x 123 ft. dated April 10.

123 ft. dated April 10.

South Water st, 64 ft e of Dearborn st, s f. 32x 55 ft, improved, dated April 25 (C. and A. Price to Benjamin Hagaman).

North Halsted st, 160 ft n of Kinzie st, e f. 20 x 116 3-10 ft. improved (and other property), dated April 30.

North Halsted st, 168 ft n of Kinzie st, e f. 20 x 116 3-10 ft. improved (and other property), dated April 30.

North Halsted st, 168 ft n of Kinzie st, e f. 20 x 116 3-10 ft. improved (and other property), dated July 2, 1877.

North Halsted st, 168 ft n of Kinzie st, e f. 20 x 116 3-10 ft. improved (and other property), dated July 2, 1877.

Newberry av, 447 ft s of West Taylor st, e f. 248-10x100 ft, improved, dated April 29.

South Robey st, 132 ft s of Ogden av, w f. 44x 11445 ft (with building No. 356), dated April 10. 2,000 10. Arnold st, s e cor of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 50954x118 ft (with other property) dated April 30 (Louisa A. Uhlich to Matilda Steude).

Pig 8t, 429 ft e of Ashiand av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 2.

Michigan av, s w cor of Twenty-eight st, e f, 62x124 ft) of the other poperty, dated May 2 (4i. M. Hayden and wife to Charles H. Hulburd).

Hulburd)
Bushnell st, 180 2-10 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated May 2 to of Armour st, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 25.
West Superior st, 100 fbe of Armour st, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 25.
West Thirteenth st, 139 ft w of Waller st, n f, 24x107 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1877.
North Wells st, s of and near North av, e f, 21x 1025 ft, dated April 12. Store av. 35 ft. dated Feb. 7.

2.50

DOTE OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF REVEN

Stone av. 35 ft of Aberdeen st. n f. 63x125 ft.

dated April 9.

Stoted May 1 ft. e of Centre av. st. 25x125 ft.

Walnut st. s w cor of Secramento av. n f. 48x

125 ft. dated April 1.

700

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotation May delivery on the leading articles for two days

6.85 3.75 4.65 1.04 1.11% 40% 20% 60 47 3 @3% 2%@5% 100.87% of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

of these packages, with the assurance of others to follow, implied that every depocitor in the old institution should have his money upon call in regular order, even if the paying tellers had to lose their summer vacation.

A BRITISH TRADE DOLLAR.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on March 7 unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a coin of British manufacture and well ascertained purity, to take the place of the present currency, and for the establishment of a Mint to carry out that object. There was an informal discussion in connection with the resolution. The author, Mr. Ryrie, informed the meeting that it was impossible to get a salver dollar coined in England to 1 and the call of the 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,624 bn wheat, 1,106 bu corn,

this city yesterday morning: 51 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 7 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 1 soft spring, 46 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (122 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 65 cars high-mixed, 18 cars new do, 32 cars new mixed, 248 cars No. 2 corn, 78 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (448 corn); 8 cars white oats, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 corn); 8 cars white oats, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (48 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 1 car feed. Total, 631 cars, or 254,000 bu. Inspected out: 95,689 bu wheat, 123,089 bu corn, 41,199 bu oats, 3,158 bu barley.

The flour dealers met yesterday in the Directors' room of the Board of Trade, and received the report of the Committee appointed last week to draft rules relating to changes in the system of inspection. The report was ordered printed, and will be

tion. The report was ordered printed, and will be discussed at another meeting next Monday. The new rules provide for a system of inspection similar to that of New York City.

new rules provide for a system of inspection similar to that of New York City.

There is reason to believe that a squeeze on wheat is contemplated for this month by the parties who control the deal. The bears have sold very freely, in anticipation of lower prices, but the prospect of an abundant yield one or two months hence does not increase the quantity in existence now. Shall we have a corner, in spite of the rules which were not repaled?

The St. Louis papers are now jubilating over the fact that two boat loads of corn have gone down the river from Peoria for New Orleans, and that arrangements are being made to ship some wheat from Dubuque to Europe, via the Guif of Mexico. We fail to see any particular good that this movement will do to St. Louis, unless it be in partial gratification of her ions-standing spite against Chicago. The merchants of that burg tried their hands at the corn exporting business, and failed, partly because they were too greedy. There can be no objection now to their taking a melancholy plessare in seeing part of the grain of the Great Northwest float past their doors without even paying tribute to the Directory of that wonderful city.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterdsy, and grain was steadier, while provisions were firmer. The weather was wet, and the receipts smaller, which facts about formed an off-

vided for previously, and hence there was less pressure to place property. In provisions this fact was evident in the reduced charges for carrying, the difference between May and June pork shrinking to about 12½c per brl, and the lard differences were less than the previous day. The prospects of war in Europe were scarcely referred to. The morning newspapers had little of importance on the subject, and consols exhibited no change from the latest previous quotation. People on the other side seemed to be waiting for something to turn up, and operators here were largely disposed to follow their example.

The demand for dry goods was a little slack. The continued rainy weather and the consequent unsettled condition of the country roads have caused a very perceptible falling off in the order trads from the interior. In prices, no changes of moment were noted. Geoceries were in fair demand at about previous quotations, the general market presenting a firm and steady tone. The tone of the butter and cheese markets was unimproved. Trade butter and cheese markets was unimproved. Trade continues dull, and under steadily increasing re-ceipts prices are gradually working downward. Dried fruits and ish were unchanged. There were no changes in oils, paints, leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood.

The demand for lumber continues active at un-The demand for lumber continues active at unchanged prices. The yard dealers are doing a liberal business with the Western merchants, and cargoes sell readily on arrival. The demand for hardware continues good, and the general market is steady, though nails are quoted weak. Seeds were dull and easy, timothy and the late seeds being lower. Wool and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Hides were steady. Hay was steady weden and products in content with fair offerings. uest. Eggs and poultry were in fair supply and rather quiet.

Lake freights were more active and steady on the

basis of 3c for corn to Buffaio, and 3½c for wheat to do. Room was taken for 52,000 bu wheat and 445,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were steady.

To New York they were queted at 10½c on wheat and 10c on corn; and 12c and 11c for do via lake. and rail. To Boston, 14c and 13c. Rail freights were quoted steadier on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and boxed meats to New

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. May 2. -Receipts-Flour, 8,775 brls; wheat, 348,850 bu; corn, 90,856 bu; oats, 31,986 bu; cornmeal, 557 pkgs; rye, 33,652 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 725 bu; pork, 150 pkgs; beef, 712 pkgs cut meats, 1,827 pkgs; lard, 568 pkgs; whisky, Exports-Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 126,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu; barley, 10,000

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of flour,

PROVISIONS. The following were the exports of provisions
 Pork, brts.
 Lard, bacon and brts.
 Bacon and brts.

 6,720
 5,800,409
 9,841,158

 500
 3:1,052
 2,084,080

 32
 1,043
 149,990

 488
 567,235
 1,240,393

 95
 262,385
 531,690

 15
 640
 5,000
 New York... Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to April 20, inclusive:

Pork, lbs. 1877-78. 1876-77. Pork, lbs. 33,549.800 31,910,600 1,030,200 lbs. 103, 833, 830, 050 279, 922, 423 78, 77, 707, 827 Lard, lbs. 199,603,718 125, 763, 838 73, 834, 869 Totals.......588, 774, 568 437, 601, 881 149, 172, 687 GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs May 2: Carson, Pirie, Scott

& Co., 1 case dry goods; order, 100 sacks salt; The Chicago Stamping Company, 250 boxes and 16 cases tin-plate; Royd, Lunham & Co., 655 sacks sait; order Merchant & Co., 94 boxes tin-plate; Sidney Shepard & Co., 35 boxes tin-plate; John W. Wills, 3 cases prepared cocoa, 11 cases and 50 sacks cocoa shells, 1 case show cards. Collection,

PROVISIONS.

The early feeling was rather weak, but a slight reaction set in towards shoon, which developed into decided strength towards the close, with a sarinkage of the premiums for carrying from one month to another. There was not much demand till near the end of the session, and then only for pork and lard, the market for meats being dull throughout. Liverpool was weak all round, quoting a reduction of ed in lard, shoulders, and pork, and a decline of is in hams, while Cincinnati was firmer on lard and meats.

Mass Pork—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 7% per bri on June deliveries, while for this month the market ranged 12% higher. Sales were reported of 100 bris spot at \$8.50; 250 bris seller May at \$8.47%; 750 bris do at \$8.00; 250 bris seller May at \$8.47%; 750 bris do at \$8.00; 250 bris seller May at \$8.47%; 750 bris do at \$8.00; 250 bris seller May at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 15.000 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 15.000 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 15.000 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 80. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 10.00 bris. The market for an additional control of the season. The seller June at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 10.00 bris. The market closed firm seller June at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 10.00 bris. Seller May; \$7.00%, 90. Seller June at \$8.00%, 90. Total, 90. Seller June at \$

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, with no important change in prices. The demand was only local, shippers, holding off, but sellers were firm in their views, claiming that present prices are down to the cost of production. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters at \$5.75; 910 bris spring extress at \$5.00; and 100 bris spring superfines at \$2.90. Total, 760 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favosite brands of winters, \$5.00@3.75; choice to fine spring, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good spring, \$4.75@5.25; low spring, \$4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesota spring, \$5.00%5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.75@6.25; patent springs, \$6.50@8.50; low grade, \$2.75@4.00; rpc, \$3.10@3.25.

Bran—Was active and weak, decilning 50c under the weight of offerings. Rales were 100 tons at \$11.50@12.00 per ton on track and \$12.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.50 per ton free on board car.

Scrigenixos—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$22.75 per BREADSTUFFS.

ton free on board car.

Screenings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$22.75 per ton.

Conn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$14.75 per ton on Irack.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet, and unusually steady, averaging easier. The market for next month declined &c. and closed &c lower, while May closed the same as the previous afternoon. Liverpool was dult, reporting cargoes as slow, and New York was &c lower on winter, while war new was scarce, and consols steady till near the end of the session, when they declined one point. But our receipts were smaller, and the weather continued bad, which prevented further weakness. The point was allowed by the continued bad, which prevented further weakness buving orders for future seemed to be mostly limited below current quotations, while the orders to sell were chiefly based upon the top prices of the preceding afternoon. Hence little was done. We have cisewhere referred to the possibility of a squeeze in wheat towards the close of this month, the line of May shorts being a long one in comparison with the quantity available for deliveries. Seller July was quiet at \$1.10%, closing at \$1.10%. Seller July was quiet at \$1.00%. 10%. receded to \$1.10%, and advanced to \$1.10%, closing at \$1.10%. On the control of the co

month sout to a lair enum as a second month sout to a lair enum as a second month of the country of the country

YIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 65,000 bu at \$1,105661.1056 for June.

Corn—Sales 70,000 bu at 40566050 for May, 41566

Hos for June. and 4256 for July.

Mess pork—7,500 bits at 85,0008.05 for July and 29. 10 for August. Lard—4. 250 tes at \$7.00 for June and \$7.07% for Au-

gust.

Mess pork was stronger, with sales of 1.750 bris at 88.7568.80 for June and 88.9048.95 for July, Lard was steady, with sales of 3.400 tes at \$7.07% for July, \$7.00 for June, and \$6.95 for May.

Shoulders were steady. with sales of 20.000 ibs at 83.63. Wheat was rather quiet and \$6 lower. May sold at \$1.134681.1256, and June at \$1.104691.1056. both closing at the inside. July sold at \$1.074681.05 Core was easier, closing at 40%34056 for May and 41%64156 for June. July sold at 42%34250. Outs were nominal at 20%362056 for May and 20%6 A charter was made for 36,000 bu corn to Buffalo at

LAST CALL.

Mess york closed at \$8.7068, 724 for June, \$8.8746

8.90 for July, and \$8.5548.80 for May. Sales 3, 750 bris
at \$8.65 for the year, \$8.90 for July, and \$8.7068, 7216
for June

GENERAL MARKETS.

i3c; inferior to common, 6@9c.

BAGGING—Mec with a moderate inquiry at steady

and unchanged prices. We quote: Stark, 24c: Brighton A. 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 19%c; Amer-14@15c; double, 23%44c. CHEESE—For the time of year there was as much do-

narket, trade continuing inactive and prices ruling reak, as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, \$6.50; do nut and range, and small egg. \$4.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.00\text{00.60}; Eric, \$5.00\text{00.50}; Baltimore & Ohlo, \$4.25\text{04.875}; Wilmington, \$3.00; Gartaherric, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50. EGGS—Were quite at \$9.89\text{05}. The offerings were \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

EGGS—Were quiet at 89834c. The offerings were fair, with less inquiry.

FISH—Prices of saltwater fish continue easy. Lake descriptions are firm. Trade is good for the season—with the property of the season—with the salt of the s

bay Ris. \$1.062.100 do. medium. \$1.2621.30; larged of A. 70; bank do. \$3.3063.75; Labrador herring, split, bris. \$6.5063.75; do. \$6.000 do. \$6.3063.75; Labrador herring, split, bris. \$6.5063.75; do. \$6.000 do. \$6.3063.75; Labrador herring, split, bris. \$6.5063.75; do. \$6.000 do. \$6.000

SIRUPS—Californis sugar-loss drips, asware, chaiconis aliver drips, 25:235c; good asyar-house sirup, 36:40:; extra do, 42:2455. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48:25c; common, 28:25c; comm

SHEET RON-NO. 28. Se rates; tussus from Nos. 20. to 12, 135/61: American planished A. Hic; B. 95/61: galvanized fron No. 28. 14c. with discount of 40 per cent.

Nos. 100 Nos. Cohmon. \$1.0042.00.

WERE-NOS. 150 4, 80; 5 50 9, 100; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 115/c; 18, 160; 19, 190; 20, 20c. Discount of 50 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 45/c.

NAHS-Were quoted at \$2.60, with large lots billed at about \$2.50.

Oils-The demand was a little slack, owing to the unfavorable weather. Prices were without change, the general market maintaining a steady tone. Quotations as follows: Carbon West Cest. 126/c; do Illinois. Michigan, legal test, 285/c; Raine, 21c; extra winter int oil, 68c; No. 1, 00c; No. 2, 550; linseed, raw, 226/c; loiled. 676/68c; whate, whiter-bleached, 68c; sperm. \$1.50; nearboot oil, strictly pure, \$1.00; do extra. 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil. 55c; Straits, 58c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, decodorized, 63 gravity, 4c; gasoline, decodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 186/21c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 25c; natural, 30 deg., 38c; roduced, 28 deg., 25c. 00c, and at 30c on track. New Southern potatoes were quiet at \$3.7564.00 per bri.

POULTINY—was slow at 86/10c for turkeys and \$2.75 (3.25 for chickens.

140, and Hungarian brought 40655. Clover was scarce and quict at \$3,5064.20, and milled dull at 4068 SALT—Was active and steady: Saginaw and New York fine sail; \$1.00 per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.20; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$2.00; Ashton, \$3,25 per sack.

TEAS—Hemain firm and without change in values. A good business was deing at the subjoined quorations:

GHEFOWERE—Common, 256300; good do, 356350; medium, 406450; good do, 456500; fine, 506550; finest, 586600; choicest, 706800; finest, 586600; good do, 466450; fine, 456480; finest, 506550; choicest, 606732.

YOUNG HYON—Common, 236280; good do, 286320; medium, 356380; good do, 406450; fine, 456480; finest, 506550; choices, 6066732.

YOUNG HYON—Common, 236280; good do, 286320; medium, 356380; good do, 406450; fine, 456480; finest, 506550; choice, 60660; choicest, 856350.

JULYAN—Common, 256380; good common, 286320; medium, 356380; good common, 286310; finest, 506550; choicest, 506550; finest, 506550; choicest, 506550; finest, 506550; good common, 296310; medium, 356380; good medium, 356480; finest, 506550; choicest, 506500.

WOUD—Was dull at 86.5067.00 for mapic, and at 28.0048.50 for beach, delivered.

VEAL—Was in moderate frequent at 4680, and now and then sales were made at 64697.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply, slow, and easier: \$6650.00 per doi: aparagua, 756681.00

Willish Y - Was quive.

Too bris on the basis of \$1.04 per ramon.

Too bris on the basis of \$1.04 per ramon.

Too bris on the basis of \$1.04 per ramon.

Sohol for export was in demand at 32½e, with 350 saked, for delivery in New York.

WOOL - Was quite and unchanced. The stock here is light. Quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 22625c; fine do, 16235c; coarse do, 20½22c; fine do, 16235c; coarse do, 30½39c; medium do, 3535c; fair to good, 54637c. Colorate wools, 600c, 35635c; fair to good, 54637c. LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 14, 830 15, 507 15, 738 13, 500 5,683 2,515 4,637

veloped no signs of weakness; on the contrary, the feeling was unequivocally firm, and in not a few instances sales were effected at some little advance over previous prices. In quality the receipts fell something below the average of the past few days, there being no extra and few that could properly be graded as choice. The bulk consisted of fair to prime steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,300 ms, and sold at \$3,7504.50. The best lots were taken at \$4.7564.90. Stockers and feeders continue in good request.—the former at \$3,250 3.50 and the latter at \$3,3034.15. Butchers secured most of their supplies at \$2,7563.75 for inferior to fair mixed lots, including cows, stags, bulls, exen, and lean steers. The market closed firm.

steers. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450
bis and upwards.

Stock Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 hs.

Stock Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 hs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows. for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs.

3, 2563.90 to 1,050 lbs. inferior - Light and thin cows, helfers, stags.

days, 6,600; none selling to-day.

St. Louis.

St. Lou

ceipts, 1,000.

CINCINNATI. May 2.—Hoos—Dull and drooming; common. \$2.75@3.00; light, \$3.10@3.20; packing, \$3.13@3.35; butchers \$3.35@3.45; receipts, 2,803; shipments, 1,176. LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet yeaterday. Only one or two cargoes were at the docks, and they went early at former prices. Piece stuff was quoted at \$8.2568.50, common inch at \$9.00210.00, and mill-run incellum at \$11.000212.00. Shingles were quiet at \$2.1062.25 for fair to good, and choice brands were quoted at \$2.35. Lath were steady at \$1.37%.

Sales include cargo sohr R. Howlet, from Hamlin, 180,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.50 to arrive.

The yard market continues active at unchanged pricer. The rain interferes with the filling of orders, and trade is not quite so heavy as a fortnight ago, owing to the bad roads in the country. Following is the pricelist:

to the bad roads in the country. Following is the price-life:

First and second clear, 14 and 2 Inch. \$32,00634,00

Third clear, 154 to 2 Inch. 28,00630,00

First and clear Arssed stiding. 16,50617,00

First common dressed 11,506415,00

Flooring, 154 to momon, dressed 22,00423,00

Flooring, 154 third common, dressed 17,00

Box boards, B, 13 Inches and upwards 27,00

Box boards, B, 13 Inches and upwards 27,00

Box boards, B, 13 Inches and upwards 27,00

Box boards, B, 13 Inches and upwards 27,00630,00

Gozek boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 25,00638,00

Gozek boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 10,00618,50

Fencing, 18 and 20 feet 13,00618,50

Fencing, 18 and 20 feet 12,50

Fencing, 12 and 14 feet 12,50313,00

Fencing, 12 and 14 feet 12,50313,00

Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet 13,00612,50

Dimension stuff, 20 to 50 feet 13,00612,50

Dimension stuff, 20 to 50 feet 13,00612,50

Pickets, rough and select. 18,00612,50

Pickets, rough and select. 18,00612,50

Pickets, rough and select. 18,00621,50

Pickets, rough and select. 18,00621,50

Pickets, rough and select. 18,00621,50 1.75ea 2.00 2.40@ 2.50 1.25@ 1.30

> BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet: fair average No. 2 spring, 50e 6d:651s. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 48s 6d.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1,27s; No. 2, 26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 2-11 a. m.-FLOUR-NO. 1.23; No. 2, 283 6d.
GRAIX-Wheat-Winter. No. 1. 11s 6d; No. 2. 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10g 2d; white. No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 6d; club. No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 11s 8d. Corn-New. No. 1. 27s; No. 2, 26s 9d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.
PPOVISIONS-POPK. 46s 4d. Lard. 36s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, May 2-Latest.—COTTON-Moderate inquiry at 5½25gd; sales 7,000 bales: speculation and export. 2,000; American. 5,000.
BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 11s 5d@11s 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. 10s 2d@10s 10d; do winter. 11s 3d@11s 8d. Flour-Western canal. 26s 6d@27s; new do, 26s@27s. Corn-Western mixed. 27s 3d 27s 9d. Oats—American, 3s 3d. Barley-American, 3s 3d.

CHEESE-Fine American, 64s. PEAS-303.
CLOVER SEED-American, 40342s.
PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard-American, 36s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 26s 3d; short do, 27s 3d.

Sq: an Ft do, 27s 3d.

TALLOW-S9s.

PRIBOLUM—Spirits, 7s; refined, 9s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s 3d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s 3d.

LONDON, May 2.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 9s 6d; spirits, ANTWERP, May 2. -PETROLEUM-26s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK. May 2.—Grain.—Wheat quoted off 1@2c per bu; offered freely; business brisker, especially toward the close, the market winding up more steadily; export call fair for better qualities of spring and winter; sales of 374,000 bu; 37,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern and Milwaukee spring at \$1.256.1.28½; 30,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2461.24½; 24,000 bu May options at \$1.23%,01.24; 80,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2461.24½; 24,000 bu May options at \$1.23%,01.24; 80,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.2467.25½; 24,000 bu May options at \$1.25%,01.24; 80,000 bu do June at \$1.25.00 bu of June at \$1.25.00 bu for early-delivery; mixed Western ungraded, 51@55½c. Rye held as before, but less sought after; No. 2 quoted at 72@73c to arrive. Oats in less demand, and under more liberal offerings quoted lower; sales, 64,000 bu; white Western, 5,000 bu at 36.00 bu; store, quoted at about \$5.5; do afloat, 25,000 bu at 35½c.

cago in store, quoted at about 53c; do afloat, 25,000 bu at 35½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair request for early delivery at about former rates: family mess sold at \$10.40 for forward delivery here; Western mess in moderate demand, with May option quoted at the close at \$9.30@9.40; June, \$9.40 bid: July, \$9.50@9.60, with sales of 500 bris June at \$9.40. Cut meats dull at easentially unaltered figures. Bacon very quiet. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery set firmer rates; 1,000 tes at \$7.17½@7.27½; for forward delivery fairly active, with May option quoted at the close at \$7.22½ bid; June, \$7.25 bid; July, \$7.27½ @7.30; seller remainder of the year, \$7.05a7.12½; alcs Western steam, 730 tes. May, at \$7.15a7.25; \$.500 tes, June, at \$7.20a7.22½; and 750 tes, July, at \$7.27½@7.30; refined culet, and for continent quoted for early delivery at \$7.50a7.60.

BUTTEE—Plenty and depressed.

CHESSE—Tame and weak.

TALLOW—Moderately active, with prime city quoted as basic of \$7.23 and sales reported of 147,000 ibs.

SIGARS—RAW In Ital' cediman and refin at 70,000 for fining; refined more sought after, incluring cut loaf at 9%c: crushed, 9%c.

Whisny-Only 250ris at \$1.05; market very dull.

Frexionts—Crain-room in good demand on berch and charter at from rates; tonace for provisions, surar, lumber, and general cargo trades, more sought after at unchanged quotations; for Liverpool by steam 6,000 on grain at 8d ser bu; 6,200 boxes cheese at \$28 6d6 353: 1,300 byggs hazon and iard at 278 6d; by sail, 8,000 bu grain at 8d; and 600 bu at 75dd; and by steam 1,500 bufs flour at 28 6d per bri; about 45,000 ou grain reported on private terms.

New York. May 2.—Cotton—Market cull at 101-16 10 13-16c; futures weak: May, 10, 80910, 8dc; June, 10, 50610, 10, 66640, 700; October, 10, 52640, 53c; November, 10, 42640, 53c; November, 10, 42640, 53c; November, 10, 42640, 53c; November, 10, 53c; April, 10, 53c; A

nesota patent: process, \$6.75\sqs.25. Rye flour dull at \$3.25\sqs.75.

Conn. Max.—\$2.40\sqs.25.

Grann—Wheat—Moderate business; receipts, \$49,000 bu; No. 3 spring. \$1.19\text{No. 2 Chicago and sering, \$1.24\sqc.100 bu; No. 3 spring. \$1.19\text{No. 2 Chicago and sering, \$1.24\sqc.100 bu; No. 3 spring. \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; No. 1 spring. \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; No. 1 spring. \$1.30\sqc.132; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; Pring. \$1.30\sqc.132; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; Pring. \$1.30\sqc.132; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.25\sqc.100 bu; Pring. \$1.25\sqc.100 b Solye. So

AINED RESIN-Unchanged. rimer; western, 11c. Ns-Mess pork strong at \$9.65@10.12%. Western long clear middles, 5c. Lard Beer quiet; western long clear middles, 5c. Lard prime steam, \$7.29a5, 223s.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 11@22c

URESS — 5612c.

WHINKY—Firmer \$1.06.

NEW OBLEANS, MAY 2.—GRAIN—Corn—Market dull at 40-52c.

RICE—Good demand, but at lower rates; 5%@686c.

CORS-MEAL—Demand fair and market firm at \$2.15@

2.20. Hay—Quist; quoted firm at \$14.00@14.50; choice, HAY—Quist; quoted firm at \$14.00314.50; choice, \$15.00.

Provisions—Fork—Market dull at \$9.25. Lard firm; tlerce, \$7.0037.50; keg. \$7.5038.00. Bulk-meas—Shoulders, loose, at 4c; clear rib, 4%c; packed, 4%c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 49e; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 6c. Hams dull; sugar-cured. 898%c, as in size; uncanvaced, 6%c.

Whitsky—Steady; rectified, \$1.0331.00.

Whitsky—Steady; rectified, \$1.0331.00.

Oncorative—Coffee firm; itlo cargoes, ordinary to prime. 14:217%c in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; air to fully fair, 8:47c; common to good common, 5%c. lice scarce and common, 5%c. lice scarce and firm at \$8c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; common \$20.00

@22.00; fair, \$23.00328.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at \$8c.

BALTINORE. May 2.—Floore—Dull, with very limited local business; quotations unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western urm and higher: No. 2 win-

white, 34e35c; do mixed, 32633c. Rye firm and nom-inally 66668c.

HAY-Steady and quiet.

HAY-Steady and quiet.

PROVISIONS-Dull and heavy.

BUTTER-Dull, weak, and lower; choice Western,

packed, 176200.

CHANGE THE AND TH

bil.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; cora, 10,000 ou; outs, 1,000 ou; rye, none; birley, none.
COTTON—Stoady and unchanged; middling, 10e; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 285; shipments, 770; stock, 12,050.

CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—COTTON—Quiet but stendy at 10%c.

FLOUIS—MARKet and prices a shade lower; family, \$5.00%1.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm, strong; red. \$1.15.

G1.20. Corn in good demand and firm, at 42%48c.
Once dull at 12%50c. Hye quiet but steady, at 60%61c.

Brown and unchanged.

He of the stronger of the stronger; shoulders, \$5.50; extra heavy, \$6.00. Lard firmer; steam sales at \$7.00; current make. \$6.50 old; kettic, \$7.25.

G7.50. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, \$5.53; short riv., \$4.056\$\$4.75, closing at the outside; short clear, \$5.00. Bacon quiet and steady at \$6.12%604.25, \$5.374, and \$5.02%.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher, at \$1.02.

BUTTER—Market duil; prices a shade lower; fancy creamery, 236%24c; prime to choice dairy, 15647c.

CHEESS—Quiet and steady at 60%61c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market duil; amber, \$1.2961.39; red. \$1.30%1.33; white. \$1.3561.38, Corn—Market duil; yellow, \$5.9c; maked, 5.9%c cash; \$56 June. Oats duil and unchanged. Hye unchanged.

FROUSIONS—Mess pork, \$9.05001.00. Lard—Market duil; city kettle, 74c.

BUTTER—Market duil: creamery. 22%24c; Western Reserve, 176619c.

No. 1. 00c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 58 46650c; May, 56600c.

Prince steam lard, \$6.87%.
Praxically—Wheat to Buralo, 354c.
Receipts—Wheat to Buralo, 354c.
Receipts—Wheat to Buralo, 354c.
Receipts—Wheat to Buralo, 354c.
Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bris: wheat, 122,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

O. May 2.—Grain—Dull and lower; amber Michigan, spot and May, \$1.26; June, \$1.20; Sill: No. 2 red whater, 250c and flay, \$1.26; June, \$1.204; No. 2 red whater, 250c and flay, \$1.26; June, \$1.204; No. 2 lower, \$1.20; Sill: No. 2 lower, \$1.20; Sill: No. 2 lower, \$1.20; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 2 lower, \$1.20; No. 2 lower, \$1.20; No. 2 lower, \$2.20; No. 2 lower, \$2.20;

HAY—Market dull at \$0.00611.00.

PROVISIONS—POR quiet at \$8.50. Lard steem a fair demand; choice leaf tierce, \$7.7568.00 of \$2.585.50. Built meats steamy at \$36.00 of the steem of the ste The Most Encour as to the Unity

on its surface.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Strong and unchanged. Preightboat men are asking ic advance on quotations.

GRAIN—Entirely nominal.

Grain-Entirely nominal.

Promia. Ill., May 2.—Grain-Corn steady: May mixed, 394-2004c; rejected, 378

Total and nominal: No. 2, white marries of the mixed of the OswEGO. May 2.—Grain—Wheat steady; Dulmb club, \$1.32; No. I Milwanke club, \$1.31, Cora-Western mixed steady at 56c; new, 53c. DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Flour—Dull.
WHEAT—Dull and weaker; extra, \$1.30%; No. 1
white, \$1.28%; amber, \$1.27.

COTTON.

New Obleans. May 2.—Cotton—Rast: min 9,000 bales: ordinary. 746e: food ordinary. 646e: low middling. 94ce; middling. 104ce: good middling. 11st preceipts, net., 1.266: gross. 1.578: exports to Gress Britain. 2,446: coastwise, 3,703; stock. 144,540.

Galveston. May 1.—Cotton—Holiday: net receipts. 129 bales: exports coastwise, 2,444.

Moulle, May 2.—Cotton—Quiet and easy: middling. 6468546: net receipts. 272 bales: sales. 1,000: exports coastwise, 855.

Charleston. May 2.—Cotton—Quiet; middling. 1046c: net receipts. 168 bales; sales. 100: exports to France. 1,388. COTTON. 10%; net receipts, 168 bales; sales, 100; France, 1,388.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Business generally quiet with commission houses, but heavy; woolers in rather better demand by the clothing trade; brown shectims unsettled, but colored cottons fair, but steady; prints in irregular demand, with the most relative activity in dress styles, and low-priced shirtings; white and printed figures jobbing at low prices; foreign good quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., May; 2.—PETROLEUN-Market m-changed; standard white, 110 test, 5%c. PITTSBURG, May 2.—PETROLEUN-Crude, CL. 5 at Parker's; refined, 10%c, Philadelphia.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, May 2.—SPIRITS OF TURPERIUS-

Bartholdi's Statue.

Paris Letter to New York Evening Post.

Charles Blanc, the eminunt art critic, recently appointed to the only chair of methetics in france, has written a very long and favorable notice of M. Auguste Bartholdi's coissaistatus destined for Bedloe's Island in New York Barbor. He says that the money necessary to complete the payments for the statue will be raised by the time the work is finished. The sum still wanted is, I think, about 180,000 france (or \$83,000). The well-known architect M. Violietie-Duc is superintending the assembling and putting together the pieces of this inighty figure, beside which the famous Colossus of Rhodes would have been a mere baby. M. Blanc's authority in art matters is unquestioned, and when he says that the statue will be a noble work there is no manner of doubt of it. Bartholdi's Statue.

PULVERMACHER GALAVNIC CO. FOR THE WEAK

ork there is no manner of doubt of it.

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health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind. PULVERMACHER'S

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POLITIC

Representative publicans in

The Convention to Springfield J

mony of the Gains to Be Made gressional Del

The Legisli A New-Yorker Wi

Poor Opinior Tilder THE REPUB MEETING OF THE STATE of The Republicans of the The Republicans of the representatives from the districts, held their annual Grand Pacific Hotel yesterds was spent in the lobby, sha and getting acquainted, the faces this year, although near were observable. About 300 and among them the following first District—Trus Coy, John First District—Trus Coy, John

opinion as to the time and next Convention. He nough next Convention. He nough for Chairman. [Applause.]
The General, in taking the come together to consult in tests of the party rather than The gathering was like a Manhamman which was the first thing enough Republicans if they [Applause.] They had no occ. There was more that was that tended to the welfare found within the opinions, tions and records of the outside of it. [Applause.] sion to be impatient with a pened. All the questions the ion should be left to prive made a subject of discussion harmony should be prome been, and was to-day, mad the country, the friends of i protectors of its flag. I should suffer no detriment a loss. [Applause.]
On motion of Mr. Hunt. ville; J. F. Allison, of Mr. Becker, of Belleville, were

offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinis

State Convention should be hele

about the day of

trai Committee be and they a

trai Committee be and they a

call said State Convention at a

Mr. Root, of Cook, sugges

districts were called for expf

place, the speakers advise a

Mr. K. K. Jones thought,

party, the Convention shoul

[Applause.]

Gen. Beveridge said that i

districts had absorbed all tha

that the Ninetcenth be calle

The motion was agreed to.

Mt. Burr, of Jackson, sairy the district. Last yea awenty votes. All they as and square-toed Republic plause.] "if not that, so crats. We don't want the as and gone back on us." district nad been purified vote for straight men, and want a little help in the wallong campaign, but an active to the place for the Convault as well as any other.

SEVENTERNITH No one responded for the Tom Needles said the teenth would be found all They were generally beat pretty arfe on other office square nominees, an anybody. They could continue the square to the old principles. [Any tecognized by them.

red. 81.18. Corn steady

rely nominal.

- May 2.—Grain.—Corn steady; high space; no. 2. 36 335/2; rejected. 376 2014; no. 2. 506 335/2; rejected. 376 2014 and nominal; no. 2. 506 2014; 279-279-2.

- Dull and nominal at \$1.02.

- Dull and nominal at \$1.02.

- Sweed.

- (ay 2.—Grain.—Wheat steady; Duluth No. 1 Miswakee club. \$1.31. Coradastay at 56c; new 53c. b., May 2.—FLOUR—Duft. I and weaker; extra, \$1.30%; No. 1 sunber, \$1.27. COTTON.

ANS. May 2.— COTTON—Rasy: sales ordinary. 756c: rõod ordinary. 856c: low c; missiling. 1056c: good midding. Lie; 1,260; gross. 1.578; exports to Great; coastwise, 3,705; stock. 144,540.
May 1.—COTTON—Holiday: net receiptaports coastwise, 2,444.

DRY GOODS. May 2. - Dusiness generally quiet with mass, but heavy; woolens in rather betthe clothing trade; brown sheetings untored cottons fair, but steady: prints in and, with the most relative activity in

O. May: 2.—PetroLeun—Market un-indard white, 110 test, 0%c.
May 2.—PetroLeun—Crude, Cl.55 at ned, 10%c, Philadelphia.

Latter to New York Evening Post, lane, the eminent art critic, recently to the only chair of asthetics in written a very long and favorable Auguste Bartholdi's colossal status Bedloe's Island in New York Harthy Line Property Recessary to com-

any kind. ERMACHER'S

CTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS, learned physicians and scientific

sted Curative appliances have now est for upward of thirty years, and ted by Letters-Patent in all the countries of the world. They were is only Award of Merit for Electric at the great World's Exhibitions initiatelphia, and elsewhere—and found the most valuable, safe, id-efficient known treatment for disease.

ER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

to recover the same degree of rength, and energy as experienced years? Do any of the following or class of symptoms meet your ondition? Are you suffering from in any of its many and mulifariconsequent upon a lingering, nervise or functional disease? Do you us, debilitated, fretful, timid, and oss of memory, have spells of faint-sof blood in the head, feel listless, nfit for business or pleasure, and fits of melancholy? Are your kidach, or blood, in a disordered concept you suffer from rheumatism, or aches and pains? Have you creet in early years and find your read and energy for business and find your and your mind continually dwell-subject? Have you lost confidence f and energy for business pursuits? bleet to any of the following symptoms? All the sufficiency of the heart, bashfusion of ideas, aversion to society, in the head, dimness of sight, pimbotches on the face and back, and sondent symptoms? Thousands of the middle-siged, and even the form nervous and physical debilished of females, too, are broken health and spirits from disorders of their sex, and who, from faiser register prolong their sufferings, further neglect a subject so proless and not restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ing in vain for months and years, or for Descriptive Pamphler and train Quarters, a large lius-train Quarters, a large lius-train worth Thousands. Copfree. Call on or address,

RMACHER GALVANIC CO., Vine Sta., CINCINNATI, O. RANCH OFFICE: ATEST, CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES,

POLITICAL.

Representative Illinois Republicans in Council.

The Convention to Be Held at Springfield June 26.

The Most Encouraging Reports as to the Unity and Harmony of the Party.

mains to Be Made in the Congressional Delegation---The Legislature.

A New-Yorker Who Has a Very Poor Opinion of S. J. Tilden.

THE REPUBLICANS. PETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republicans of the State, or, rather, the representatives from the different Congressional Districts, held their annual Love Feast at the Gand Pacific Hotel yesterday. About two hours was spent in the lobby, shaking hands, talking, and getting acquainted, there being many new teat this year, although nearly all the old ones

and getting acquainted, there being many new faces this year, although nearly all the old one's were observable. About 300 in all were present, and among them the following:

Brist District—Irus Coy, John A. Hunter, D. N. Bash, feorge Borne, George Schneider, A. Dixon, John H. Boberts, Abner Taylor, H. S. Hawley, R. H. White, John H. Clough, N. Sherwood, Ira Buel, John B. Burak, William R. Page, S. W. King, Kirk Hawes, J. C. Bore, Frank Gilbert, J. Medtil, George T. Williams, A. C. Glover, John Wentworth, P. A. Dodge, C. H. Willett, A. Crawford, J. F. Root, J. L. Woodward, W. H. Taylor, J. W. E. Thomas, Fred Herring, L. Grant, Second District—B. H. Campbell, the Hon, George W. Spofford, Chris Maner, J. Russell Jones, the Hon, C. N. Holden, R. E. Jenkins, S. M. McCrea, Gen. Clark Gelb, Gen. O. J. Namer, J. Russell Jones, the Hon, C. N. Holden, R. E. Jenkins, S. M. McCrea, Gen. Clark Gelb, Gen. O. J. Namer, J. Russell Jones, the Hon, Gen. Gen. Clark Gelb, Gen. O. J. Namer, J. Russell Jones, the Hon, C. N. Holden, R. E. Jenkins, S. M. McCrea, Gen. Clark Gelb, Gen. O. J. Namer, J. Russell Jones, the Hon, C. R. Holden, R. E. Pope, James H. Paddock, John Olney, Herman Raster, John A. Roche, A. W. Edwards, A. Wright, John C. Dore, A. N. Linscott, R. P. Bereits, R. Hort, Gen. J. Bereits, R. F. Filkins, G. Heiner, Gov. J. J. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. Heiner, Gov. J. J. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. Heiner, Gov. J. J. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. Heiner, Gov. J. J. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. Heiner, G. L. Schaller, J. Bereits, G. L. Schaller, J. L. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. L. Lander, J. L. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. L. Lander, L. Lander, Gov. J. J. Beveridge, E. A. Filkins, G. Lander, L. Lander, L. Lander, R. Lander, Gov. J. J. Lander, L. Lander, L. Lander, R. Lander, Gov. J. J. Lander, L. Lander, L. Lander, R. Lander, G. Lander, L. Lande

a Discrict—The Hon. H. D. Dement, the Hon. N.

gan, the Hon. J. K. Edsail, the Hon. B. F. Shaw,
see County; the Hon. Charles Baldwin, J. W.

g. George W. Stöne, the Hon. H. M. Trimble, C.

ohnson, and H. L. Bottwood, of Burean County;
ty: Waiter Johnson, of Rock Island.

get. Smythe and the Hon. Levi North. of Henry
ty: Waiter Johnson, of Rock Island.

eagl District—The Hon. E. F. Bull, the Hon.

lington Bushnell, the Hon. C. D. Trimble, the
Charles Bisnehard, the Hon. L. B. Crooker, C.

ook, Henry Mayo. William Cullen, Ed Nattinger,

ook, Henry Mayo.

Ook, Hong, C. B. Hon,

Dr. William McDougall, C. H. Weeks, A. D.

George Gaylord, F. G. Harris, C. B. Hayward,

H. Hoodrich—of Will County; Jere Evarts, L.

ansett, A. D. Newton, George M. Hollenbach, J.

ushail, and the Hon. J. W. Eddy, of Kendail

ty; the Hon. L. B. Ray, E. B. Fletcher, and J.

mba, of Grundy County.

Mb. District—K. D. Sherman, D. H. Paddock,

nunty.

Finia District—The Hon. B. C. Taliaferro, of MerFinia District—The Hon. B. C. Taliaferro, of MerFire Col. S. A. Epperson, of McDonough; E. C. HumFirey, of Mercer: Gen. J. N. Keece, of Warren; Jr. J.
Bolce, of Mercer: Gen. J. N. Keece, of Warren; S. K. W. McClaughrey and the Hon. Charles F. Gill,
Hancock, the Hon. J. J. Gleun, of Warren.

ments, of Jackson.

Sinciscala District—Thomas S. Ridgway, of Gallain.

Mineiscala District—Thomas S. Ridgway, of Gallain.

The assemblage was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Hon. Charles B. Farwell. who said they were present in parsuance of an old custom. The object of the Committee in cailing them together was to have a consultation and expression of opision as to the time and place of holding the next Convention. He nominated

GEN. RINAKER

for Chairman. [Applanse.]

The General, in taking the chair, said they had come together to consult in reference to the interess of the party rather than to make specches. The gathering was like a Methodiet Love-Feast, where the speeches were short and to the point. Union was the first thing desired. There was more that was commendable, more that tended to the wolfare of the country, to be found within the opinions, principles, and traditions and records of the Republican party than outside of it. [Applanse.] There was no occasion to be impatient with anything that had happened. All the questions that had tended to division should be left to private reflection, and not made a subject of discussion until the Convention. Harmony should be promoted. The party had been, and was to-day, made up of the friends of the country, the friends of its institutions, and the protectors of its fag. [Applanse.] The flag should suffer no detriment at their hands by division. [Applanse.]

On motion of Mr. Hunt. W. R. Jewell. of Danwille; J. F. Allison. of Mt. Carmel; and Charles Becker, of Belleville, were elected Secretaries.

GEN. FULLER

General in the opinion of this meeting the state Convention at and the hereby requested to all said State Convention at and that the State Central Committee he and they are hereby requested to all said State Convention at and the hereby hereby the ment and place.

Mr. Root, of Cook, suggested that, when the districts were called for expressions as to time and place.

Mr. Root, of Cook, suggested that, when the

wal committee he and they are hereby requested to call said state Convention at said time and place.

Mr. Root, of Cook, suggested that, when the districts were called for expressions as to time and place, the speakers advise as to the campaign.

Mr. K. K. Jones thought, for the good of the Party, the Convention should be held in Chicágo. IApplanse.]

Gen. Beveridge said that heretofore the first five districts had absorbed all the time, so he moved that the Nineteenth be called first.

The motion was agreed to.

NINETERNTH.

There was no one to speak for the Nineteenth District.

District.

Mr. Burr. of Jackson, said they expected to carry the district. Last year they were short only twenty votes. All they asked was a good ticket and square-toed Republican candidates. [Applause.] "If not that, said he, give us Democrats. We don't want those who have been with a and fone back on us." The Republicans of the district and been purified by fire, and wanted to tote for straight men, and no other. They might want all the high the man active one, was needed. As to the place for the Convention, Chicago would sait as well as any other.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

No one responded for this district.

SITTEENTH DISTRICT.

Tom Needes said the Republicans in the Sixtent would be found alive and ready for a fight. They were penerally beaten for Congress, but were been would be found alive and ready for a fight. They were penerally beaten for Congress, but were been supposed for this district.

Mr. Hunt stated that the Republicans were an accomized by them.

Mr. Hunt stated that the Republicans were mitted, and wanted a straight ticket. They believed the State was Republican, and, with the right kind of a ticket and a good platform, could a straight discans. He knew of no trouble that amounted the state the Fourteenth was in good shape bincestly, as usual, and would be found solid then electron came, if the nominees were straight them.

Mr. Poot said the Fourteenth was in good shape bincestly, as usual, and would be found solid then electron came, if the nominees were straight them. There shound be no hesitating policy on anything. Springfield was his choice.

In lake said there was a slight division on ac-EIGHTEENTH.

Dr. Mitchell said there was a spirit of brotherly love abroad in the Thirteenth that angured well for the success of the ticket. In McLean they had laid aside all the dodges and gone to work. There had been some little differences of opinion, but there always would be as to candidates and policy. But he had never seen, at any time when a care

had been some little differences of opinion, but there always would be as to candidates and policy. But he had never seen, at any time when a campaign was about to be inaugurated, a more general disposition to meet questions fairly and adjust them satisfactorily,—if personal preferences were not obtainable, to take the decision of the majority. The opposition growing out of the financial policy of the Government nad dwindled into insignificance. He believed all, by the time of election, would be back in the ranks. As had been said, nothing was to be gained by a hesitating policy.

Mr. Hamilton stated that the Republicans were better united than in years. With harmonious mominations, the Thirteenth would be carried by the old-time majority. The erring brethren who had gone off into the various isms, which led to the Democratic party, had been reclaimed. They stood on the square issue of Republicanism and Democracy. He favored Bloomington.

Gen. Harlow wanted a square-toed Republican party, and was not in favor of half-way measures. On the old platform of Union and Liberty, they would carry everything. The platform should be terse in language, and rull of patriotism. (Appianse.)

Mr. Smith, of McLean, advocated Bloomington. With square Republicans the Thirteenth would be all right. There had been a wonderful growth of Republicanism in the central part of the State. The member of Congress and the members of the Legislature would be elected. The only ones of the copposition that would go to Springfield would get there through Mr. Medill's minority representation. [Laughter.] He wanted an old-fashioned convention and the right kind of candidates,—an honest platform and no dedging. [Applause.]

honest platform and no dodging. [Applause.]

Mr. Morrison, of Morgan, said the district would
be carried. It was for the interests of the party
that the Convention be called as early as the 15th
of June. The party was growing in strength, and
determined to succeed. The platform should be
aggressive and positive, and the candidates good
men. aggressive and positive, and the candidates good men.

Col. Lippincott said there was but one feeling among the Republicans of the district. He wanted a good, straight platform, and only such men as had a right to stand upon it. With these, he promised earnest and united work.

Mr. Gross, of Springfield, said they proposed to do the best they could. There was no dissension in the ranks, and they were prepared to rally around Republicans, and only Republicans.

In the ranks, and they were prepared to rally around Republicans, and only Republicans.

Mr. Pearce remarked that there was no hope for success, but they would make a good fight and take a whipping on square-toed Republican principles. Applause.]

Mr. Jones thought it mattered where the Convention met. A Legislature was to be elected which was to choose a United States Senator. If the fourteen members from Cook were lost, the Senator would be lost. It was time the Republican party met in Chicago and showed the people that it was composed of the elements that had saved the country, as some here had an idea that the party was gone up.

Mr. Talliaferro advocated a sound Republican platform and candidates, since they insured success. He desired an early convention.

Maj. McClory wished to see candidates nominated about whose Republicans there was not the shadow of a doubt.

and Machanism there was not the shadow of a doubt.

MINTH.

Mr. Emery, of Peoria, said everything was serene. There was no independent party there. He wanted to see a Western financial plank in the platform. There should be no uncertain utterance on that point. If there was any difference about the administration, it should be settled outside of the Convention and not in it. [Applause.]

Mr. Barrie, of Fulton, thought a late Convention was the best. Nothing particular was to be gained by an early one. It was not necessary to wait to know what the principles of the party were. He predicted success. Financial questions didn't concern his district. The people would stand by the platform as made. They were for the money of the country.

Mr. McDowell, of Pontiac, said the Eighth would oll up more than its usual majority. He favored loomington.
Mr. E. H. Paddock, of Kankakee, remarked that the people of the district wanted only perpendicular Republicans,—no apostates,—and a platform announcing not only the grand old principles, but planks embodying the issues of the day. He didn't want candidates who were too acceptable to the opposition. [Applause.]

Mr. Holden spoke in favor of a late Convention.

Mr. Holden spoke in favor of a late Convention.

Mr. Bull, of LaSalle, said the people demanded Republican principles, and no doubtful platform or candidates.

Mr. Crooker stated that success in the district depended upon keeping up the division between the Democrata and Greenoackers. He preferred Chicago, desiring a progressive platform adapted to the West. [Applause.] Mr. Trimble also favored Chicago. The Sixth could give four or five thousand majority, but in order to do it the grand old principles and the grand new principles must be embodied in the platform, and earnest, honest man must enforce them upon the policy of the Government. The platform should announce principles unequivocally, and express what is meant.

them upon the policy of the Government. The platform should announce principles unequivocally, and express what is meant.

FIFTH.

Mr. Jones, of Jo Daviess, considered an early Canvention best. There were many young men in the party who knew nothing about the old principles. The party must be aggressive in order to carry the State. There should be no compromise men. He was tired of compromise Presidents and platforms. (Applause).

Mr. Watner, of Whiteside, preferred Chicago, and neither an early nor a late Convention.

Mr. incClellan was willing to leave the platform to the judgment and patriotism of the Convention. What was needed was organization, hard work, and a sufficient number of votes. The State was in a critical condition, and the Republicans could carry it only by labor and untiring efforts.

FOURTH.

Mr. C. W. Marsh. of De Kalb, said everybody knew what the Fourth could do. In his opinion, the Convention should be held in Springfield between the 15th and 30th of June.

Mr. Fuller was of the same opinion, on the ground of public policy and convenience. Whether the day was early or late, much hard work had to be done. It was not in the power of any man, whether President or Governor, to disrupt the glorions old party. [Applause.] If they differed on minor points, they should zo into the canvass with no apologies to ofter concerning the integrity or character of the candidates. He would rather zo into the fight with good men than on the platform [Applause.] If the leading principles were held out, the parity would succeed if there was unity.

THIRD.

The Hon. Mr. Beveridge and the Republicans of the Third would meet the others of the State and rejoice over the result.

SECOND.

Mr. Sherman said it was the intention to clear up the sky, obscured by Out Carter's eagle, and send one of the men to Congress who were to rescue the House from the enemies of the Government. [Applause.] Mr. Woodaddidn't know what was meant by "sguare-toed" Republicans.

Mr. Sherman said it was the intention to clear up the sky, obscured by Our Carter's eagle, and send one of the men to Contress who were to rescue the House from the enemies of the Government. [Applause]

Mr. Woodard didn't know what was meant by "square-todd" Republicans. That sort of talk wasn't calculated to insure success. There were thousands of men all over the country who for various reasons, one being the corruption of Republican party could not succeed unless they came back. The policy of the party should be to take up honest and true men. Many of the old issues had passed away. There were new ones, and, unless they were met in a manly, straightforward, independent way, success was not to be obtained. With proper candidates and square issues, the State would be swept. [Applause.]

Mr. Riddle believed the Second could be carried. He thought the Convention should be held late.

Mr. Tuthill said Cook was strongly Republican, and could be easily carried with a good platform and good candidates, as could the State.

Mr. Munn wantea a late Convention. The candidates would work until it adjourned, whereas if it was beld early they might flag in their interest. His idea of a platform was this: 'I, resumption of specie payments: '2, tariff for revenue; 'S, Civil' Service reform, not in name, but in reality; 4, such a reform as will put and keep good men of the Republican party in the offices of the country [applause]; '0, a liberal system of internal improvements.

Mr. J. Medill said that, if the place and time of holding the Convention were left to him to fix, he would designate Chicago as the place and some time in August as the time. 'No State Convention of the Republican party had ever been held in Chicago. While it was located in the north of the State, it was so connected by railroads as to be exceedingly accessible to part of it, Its hotel accommodations were unrivaled, and it possessed halls that would seat vast numbers of people. A Convention held here would be succommanied by perhaps ten times their nu

the real work to be done. The Democrats now felt and acknowledged that they had blundered in holding their Convention so early, and making a platform at once weak and contradictory. We should wait at least until after Congress adjourned, and we had seen what record they made in order to frame our platform intelligently. The speaker believed that by August coin and greenbacks would be equal, and resum ption would have come of itself to stay. In that case the main occupation of the "Nationals"

appear exceedingly ridiculous in the eves of the people. Let us, then, have a short campaign and a lively one, and Chicago is the place to organize victory.

In response to calls, Gov. Cullom spoke. He favored going along the even tenor of their way, and doing exactly as they had been doing for the last ten or fifteen years. The time and place were of minor consideration, in his judgment. There was no trouble about the campaign—no trouble about the campaign—no trouble about the campaign—no trouble about the party was right, and had always been right, and no other was. That was wny they were going to succeed. He had no more doubt about it than he had ten years ago. The party was stronger to-day than in '76. Its principles were clung to more closely. The contest was the old one—Republican ve. Democracy. As to the Nationals, before election came they would be substan laliy scattered, some joining the Republicans and others the Democrats. The Republicans and others the Democrats and intelligent men held together the Democrats and intelligent men held together. They would remain true to the old principles and the old ticket. [Applause.]

Mr. A. C. Hesing spoke next. He said the most thorough organization was essential in order to carry the State. The principles of the party were dear to every one, but there should not be 4,400 much talk about straight Republicans. Many who had been a little off had come back to the ranks. [Laughter and applause.] Defeat was certain and deserved if the Resumption act was repealed. He called aftention to the needs of the State. There should be a known that a large portion of the procerty was untaxed. The bureau and bedstead of the poor man was reached, but the mortgage-holders, and mony-lendors, and capitalists who didn't hold real estate were overlooked. The infamous Board of Equalization should assess and collect what it wanted. The bloody shirt could be carried by 30,000, of which Cook would give 10,000. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton. of McLean, moved to insert '12th of June'" in the b

amendment that the whole subject be tabled.

The latter was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
met at 3 o'clock, the Hon. Charles B. Farwell in the chair. The following were present: James P. Root, Gil J. Burr, John W. Bunn, Gen. Barrier. proxy for A. C. Babcock, George T. Williams, Philip A. Hoyne, C. W. Marsh, James Shaw, N. H. Ityan, James Goodspeed, B. E. Rooinson, of Livingston, proxy for H. A. Kenyon: John B. Colton, H. F. McAllister, M. D. Massie, John Gordon, of Morgan, proxy for John C. Saiter; J. C. Lake, of Macon, proxy for John C. Saiter; J. C. Lake, of Macon, proxy for John John Olney, proxy for John N. Wasson.

It was decided to hold the Convention at Springfield on the 26th of June.

The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for each 400 and every fraction of 200 on the vote for Hayes. Cook County is to be put in the call by Senatorial districts. The Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks will be put in the call.

The Coumtitee then adjourned to meet in Springfield on the 25th of June.

CANDIDATES.

A small army of candidates hovered around the hotel ail day advocating their claims, and endeavoring to get the influence of this, that, and the other one. There were Ridgway, Peters, Bushnell, Hamberger, and Smith, who are after the Treasurership; Powell, of Kane, and H. L. Boltwood, of Bureau, who would like to be Superintendent of Public Instruction; and as for the clerkships, a column would be required for the names of the aspirants. It is of course too early to say who will be successful. All the gentlemen with whom a reporter conversed said, "We will put a ticket in the field that will carry all before it."

DEWITT C. WEST.

racific Hotel. Mr. West is has been spending some months in California with his family. He is on his way back to New York.

Mr. West is noted in his State as being a strong opponent of the aspirations of Samuel J. Tilden, looking upon him as a man with great ambition and but little nerve. A Tribung reporter yesterday pent an hour or so in conversation with Mr. West upon the Mc1. fessions as coming rather late. Mr. West was down in Florida during the times when the State was in dispute. He believes the State, upon its face, went for Tilden, but it was late in the day to bring up that matter now. Montgomery Blair's discovery came too late, the question as to who was elected President having been arbitrated upon by a Commission, and there was no going behind the returns. So far as there was no going benind the returns. So far as the confessions were concerned, he did not believe in them. It was well, if these men had something upon their minds, to relieve themselves of it, like Mrs. Tilton, but their statements were exceedingly fishy, and would stand for naught. There was no doubt that there had been gross irregularities in the Florida election, but the Democrats were playing with a two-edged sword. The Oregon business might be worked up, and it looked very bad on its face at the time of the Electoral count. He thought that Mr. Conkling would like to pull down Mr. Hayes, but the attempt would prove futile. Mr. Hayes was President by law and under the law, and he could see no way in which the result could now be changed. There was no doubt in his mind but that Mr. Tilden was raising the present turmoil with the bope that Hayes might be unseated and he be able to take his place: or, failing in that, be made the President in 1880.

Of Tilden's prospects Mr. West thinks exceedingly little. He had not nerve enough to stand up and fight, as was proven in the last contest. He was too vaciliating, though exceedingly sain and ambitious. Mr. Tilden was working hard for the nomination in 1880, but he thought his chances were slim,—exceedingly slim. New York had had Seymour in 1868, Greeley in '72, and Tilden in '76. He did not believe that New York State would send forth the next Democratic candidate. If it cid, it would certainly not be Tilden. He had not sufficient magnetism in him to carry his own State. He thought if New York was the coming State to send forth a nominee, it would name Horatio Seymour or Sanford E. Church. Both men were pure and diplied, and gentlemen of the Jeffersonian school of politics, while Tilden belonged to the Van Buren school, which lived by scheming and pipe-laying. He hought that Senator Thurman. of Ohio, was the coming man,—a man of rare ability, and who possessed the qualifications requisite for a Chief Executive. Then there was Senator Bayard, of Delaware. He was the confessions were concerned, he did not believe in them. It was well, if these men had something

Crooked Lake-Michigan Whisky.

Crooked Lake-Michigan Whisky.

Dayton Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

Yesterday we met at the depot a man named Shaffeer, who formerly lived here. He said that he had been for some time employed on a propeller on Lake Michigan, but, not liking the business he was engaged at, he gave up his situation. He would not say what the business was that he had relinquished, but said it was \$200 per month to him. Shaffner is a distiller by trade, and said he had been at work at it until recently. Shortly afterward Shaffner remarked that the Government officers were not smart enough to catch the crooked distillers along Lake Michigan. In explanation he asserted that some of the propellers that ostensioly traded in grain and lumber were, in reality, engaged in the illicit production of spirits. They had on board the complete apparatus for making and distilling, and they converted much of the grain they took aboard into spirits. The vessels were moved in quiet, out-of-the-way, little harbors, distant from ports, where they were able to produce from eight to ten barrels of whisky per day. The spirits were run into large tubs, and these were emptied at night, when the vessels ran into port, by means of hose which carried the spirits into tubs in certain warehouses at the dock. This was the story shadowed by Shaffner, and he asserted that a large amount of whisky was produced by the sailors along Lake Michigan, and was put on the market without paying tax. Shaffner was on his way back to Michigan, but he did not intend to engage in the crooked-whisky business. He said there was money in it, but he thouget there was too much danger in it. There may be something in Shaffner's story.

Jenkins.

Jenkinsism is not dead among Englishmen yet. A correspondent of the London Standard having been admitted to a private interview with the King of Greece thus records the circumstances of the introduction: "On being introduced to his Hellenic Majesty, the King, with a kindly smite on his countenance, gave me a gracious nod in return for the low bow which I made him; but for fully ten seconds we both of us maintained silence, intent on scrutinizing each other's looks, as if to read in them each other's character."

MARINE NEWS.

The Canal Commissioners Show the Importance of Completing the Illinois River Improvement.

Milwaukee Local Marine Insurance Agents Ordered to Let Chicago Business Alone.

Opening of the Welland Canal, Lake Freights, Nantical Mishaps, and Other Matters.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVE-The Board of Canal Commission The Board of Canal Commissioners, composed of fessrs. J. O. Glover, Martin Kingman, and B. F. Shaw, have issued a circular letter, accompanied by a profile of the Illinois River, showing the depth of water before and after the improvements now completed. The circular says:

by a profile of the Illinois River, showing the depth of water before and after the improvements now completed. The circular says:

The drawing is by D. C. Jenne, Chief-Engineer of the Illinois a Michigan Canal. From earded surveys write by United States engineers before the Illinois River and the before the Illinois River from Langille the before the Illinois River from Langille and the Illinois River from Langille and the Illinois River and a point about forty-five miles above St. Louis. This profile shows the bed of the river and the low water from the entire length; the present surface of low water where the dams are built; and the proposed surface of low water where the other proposed locks and dams are to be built.

It may be seen at a giance that there will be at all seasons of the year seven feet depth of water from Langille the Copperas Creeks where the other from Saile to Copperas Creeks where the there is not and done-half and three feet deepth also that from Copperas Creek to the mouth of the river there are many more similar bars which prevent navigation to any very considerable extent at the low water stage, but with the three remaining locks and dams builf, a depth of seven feet will be maintained in all stages of water, and any class of vessels drawing not more than six feet of water can unvigate the river.

The lock at Henry has been the miner January, 1872, six years, and an palished the object for which it washed a distance of about thirty miles.

Lashie a distance of about thirty miles.

Lashie a distance of about thirty miles.

The lock and dam at Copperas Creek were completed and brought into use in October, 1877, and accomplish the object of making seven feet of water to the lenty lock, a distance of sout thirty miles.

Lashie a distance of about thirty miles.

The lock and dam at Henry were built by the State of Illinois at a cost of \$400,000. The foundation and the excavation of the Rokepte for the lock and consulting the total cost \$410,000. The foundation and the excavation of the Rok

better plan not to raise them so high, and thus to avoid causing any extensive overflow upon the adjoining lands.

In the see three additional locks and dams, this river will become one of the most important channels of vortice and the land of the provided of the land of the la

ed by rall from the 15 religious scenering there, and the different rivers, is received by talk route; and by this river.

The number of steamboats arriving at St. Louis in 1870 was 2, 122, and of this number 239 were from the 11inois River. The departures were 2, 118, and 289 were flillnois River boats making over one-eighth part of all arrivals and departures.

From the forecoing it may be seen how important to the Wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the Wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the Wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the wester forecoing it may be seen how important to the wester forecoing the present the great influence it will have in cheapening the rates of which portation; clearly showing that this would become, in a short time, one of the great channels of commerce, and thus benefit a large portion of the citizens of this vast country.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were active vesterday, at Sc for

ILAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were active yesterday, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Lake and canal rates were 9½c for corn, and do and rail 11c on corn to New York. Oswego rates were nominal at 6½c for corn. Engagements were reported for 52;000 bu wheat and 482,000 bu corn. To Buffalo—Schrs M. Martin, E. Corning, Donaldson, E. Spry, and Onconta. corn at 3c; stimr Ohio and barges, C. N. Ryan, and J. T. Johnson, props Vanderbit, Fisk, Waverly, corn through, prop Java, wheat through. To Port Colbarn—Schr Butcher Boy, corn at 3½c. To Sarnia—Schr E. Mayes, corn through. To Ogdensburg—Frop Champlain, corn through. To Ogdensburg—Frop Champlain, corn through. In the afternoon the schr C. J. Wells was taken for corn to Buffalo at 3c. The schr Mongaugon goes to Sheboygan for 20,000 bu wheat for Buffalo.

At Toledo, Wednesday, the rate on grain to Buffalo still continued unchanged, at 1½c on corn and 2c on wheat.

The rate on lumber and a deck-load of timber from Manistee to this port at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet. The rate on lumber from Bay City to Cleveland was \$1.25@1.32 per m Wednesday.

W. W. Tyler has chartered the steam-barge Oakland and schr Golden Rule to take 850,000 feet of lumber from Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, to Buffalo; freight, \$1.87½ free on rail.

MARINE INSURANCE.

It was reported yesterday that the Ætna Company's agent who was charged with cutting the Buffalo rate gave the shipper the benefit of his commission, and the certificate was written at 30 cents, with the usual 10 off, said agent taking that as a means to secure the business. Capt. Dorr, the General Agent of the Company, is yet to be heard from, and it remains to be seen whether the Cleveland compact will be lived up to. Everything is not lovely in the marine-insurance camp, and it will not be surprising if some of the local agents take the war-path, and commence the slashing process again.

A dispatch received here yesterday from Buffalo stated that the Milwaukee agents had been given notice to refrain from meddling with Chicago business, which will probably cause a fluiter in that quiet town, and cut the agents off from a source of income heretofore undisturbed. A vigorous kick is expected, though up to Saturday noon—at which time a gentieman left that city for Chicago and reported here—nothing had franspired. MARINE INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—There is a strike in progress among the captains and engineers of the harbor tugs here. The men have been rather reticent in regard to expressing themselves upon the cause of the trouble, but yesterday the following was drawn out of one of the leaders: "We want was drawn out of one of the leaders: "We want justice, and that we hold to be that the captains of first-class tugs get \$80 per month and the engineers \$75." The captains of second-class tugs want \$75 and engineers \$65. These men hold that they are obliged to board themselves, and hold that this is quite low enough. They hold that the men in the same grade of work in Buffalo get 20 per cent more and their board, and that in Chicago and Milwaukee the wages are 40 per cent more, and they hold that they have to work many more hours here than at any other cities. They propose to hold ont till the employers come to their terms. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Charters—Ida Keith, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago, at 40c. Pathfinder, coal, hence to Chicago, at 25c.

Cleared—Props Toledo, Green Bay; Empire State. Newburg, 1,050 brls cement; Colorado, 200 brls cement. Chicago; Winsiow, Hancock, and Scotia, Milwaukee; schrs Algerine, Ashtabula; Emily and Eliza, Surprise, 435 tons coal, Detroit; Humphrey, Escanaba; H. M. Scove, 60e brls sait; Russian, 1,000 brls sait; Russian, 1,000 brls sait; Russian, 1,000 brls cement; M. P. Barkalow, 800 brls cement; Cleveland; Ida Keith, A. L. Andrews, William Crosthwaite, C. B. Jenson, E. M. Davidson, J. F. Joy, Pathfinder, Flying Mist, Chicago; barges Rebecca and O. Cromwell, East Saginus, Cleared from Tonawanda—Prop B. W. Jenness, schr Elma, barges Sweepstakes and Bay City.

THE LATE DISASTER. THE LATE DISASTER.

The old schr St. Lawrence, which was burned off Milwankee Tuesday afternoon, and her owner and master, Capt. Martin Larkins, and a passenger named Arthur Pinlow, of Gifford, Lil., drowned by the capsizing of her yawl, was built at Clayton, N. Y., as long ago as 1848, by G. Barber. She was owned at this port twenty years ago by George Steele, and was a familiar craft to sill lake marines. She was of 135 tony measurement, only, and a fore-and-after. She was valued at about \$1,200. The names of the crew who were saved are

PORT HURON.

Pont Hurox, Mich., May 2.—Down—Props St.
Paul, Mackinaw, A. L. Wetmore and consort,
Sheldon and consort; schrs Mary, Amelia, S. P.

Sheldon and consort; schrs Mary, Ameria, b. r. Eley.

Up—Props Alaska, China, Tuttle and consort; schrs Charlie Crawford, F. J. Dunford, I. N. Foster, Alpena, Penokee, Unadilla, Sea Bird.

Wind—South, gentle.

Weather—Fine.
Poar Huros, Mich., May 2—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props Benton, D. W. Rust and consort, Rajegh with Kate Winslow, Helvetia, City of Concord, Mary Jarecki with J. W. Gifford; schrs David Vance, Granger, Annie P. Grover.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Portions of a wreck are said to have finited ashore near the College at Racine, Wednesday. The small schr Mary R. Ann carried away her The small schr Mary R. Ann carried away her foremast off Waukegan Tuesday night.

A ourning marsh was what was taken to be a propelier on are on Lake Erie Tuesday night.

The tug Orient ran into the tug Noiton at Buffalo Tuesday and knocked her stern off.

The Detroit News of Wednesday evening says:

'The rumor that a propeller was burned on Lake Erie last night is traceable no farther than to a Toledo man who came into town last night. The minds of Toledo mien Trequently conjure strange things after arriving at Detroit."

A VESSEL-OWNER'S OPINION. Capt. Fitzgerald, the well-known vessel-owner of Milwankee, was in this city yesterday on business. He is not very hopeful on the freight quesness. He is not very hopeful on the freight ques-tion, and will not take any stock in war reports until he sees the formal declaration. When that comes he thinks there may be a chance for some of the canal schooners to go on the salty seas, and our fast steamers engaged in the noble work of pri-vateering, blockade running, etc. Capt. Fitzgeraid is more inclined to believe that John Bull is en-gaged in playing freeze-out with his Royal nibs, the Russian Bear.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—Grain freights—Less firm, and rates nearly nominal; charters to Buffalo prop Annie Smith. 29,000 bu wheat at 3%c.
The schr Gold-Hunter was seized this afternoon by a United States Marshal on a towage claim of Starke Brothers, amounting to \$174.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE. Mich., May 2.—Arrived—None Cleared-Prop Oscar Townsend; schrs gden, Edward Kelley, and J. C. Harrison. Passed down—Prop City of Duluth. Wind—North, light. Weather—Cloudy.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Eniz, Pa., May 2.-Arrived-Prop Winslow Departures—Prop St. Louis, Duluth; schrs E. P. Beals, Buffalo.

THE WELLAND CANAL. and reliable information shows that vessels will be locked through on the 5th or sooner.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

One of the leading conundrums on the docks just now is, "Where is Capt.-Clark-of-the-Cuba?" The trim little stmr Metropolis is making triweekly trips between Chicago and South Haven. Capt. John Farrow will enter upon the duty of day night, and will do towing in this port on her arrival. She was built in 1866, and has been at Bay City about nine years.

The steam-barge Bismarck left port last evening with her three barges for Green Bay, where they will receive lumber cargoes for this port.

The steam-barge Tempest went into Doolittle's dry-dock yestercay to have a new shoe put on. If there are any untutored land-lubbers who do not know what that means, let him ask his—shoe-maker.

Duliness held sway in the harbor again yester Duliness held sway in the narrost again years day, and the graveyard monotony was broken on by the occasional passage of a propeller and the snores of forty-eight tug Captains and their crew Four of the vessels recently chartered by Thorton, Brucc & Co., to take 1,500,000 feet of der from Muskegon to Kingston, have left this port fithe former place, and the fifth, the schr Acorn, we get away in a day or two.

21.58WHERE. The United States stmr Dahlia was at Detro

Wednesday.
The prop St. Louis has made the round trip from Buffalo to Lake Superior.
The schr Nicholson has left Bay City for Chicago with 600, 600 feet of jumber. The schr Nicholson has left Bay City for Chicago with 600,000-feet of jumber.
The tag Morey has been rebuilt from light watermark up at Buffalo.
The schr N. A. Kent has been fitted out at Cleveland, and brings coal to Chicago.
The prop Java has taken on a cargo of 6, 160 bris of salt at Bay City for this port—the first of 200, 000 bris to come this way.
The composite starr City of Detroit is expected at Cleveland May 8.
The new tug Edwin Eddy has arrived at Bay City from Buffalo.
The prop Dean Richmond has left Buffalo with the schr G. S. Hazard in tow.
The Detroit News says the Free Press and the Post and Tribuse have pooled their marine news. The schr Judd has cleared from Bay City with a cargo by burnt salt for Chicago.
Water was let into the Rideau Canal on Tuesday, and lumber laden barges have made a start for the States.
At Detroit the ferryboat Excelsior still is in the castody of the officers, and no knowing when she will be out again.
A three-fourth interests in the schr Harvest Queen is to be sold at Erie Saturday under a mortgage foreclosure.
The number of arrivals at Bay City last month foreclosure.

The number of arrivals at Bay City last month was 101, embracing a tonnage of 35, 368, and clearances 94, with a tonnage of 31, 480.

The Detroit News puts it thus: "A great deal of coal is going from this city, bound for Chicago and Milwaukee, but very little stops here."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailing at this port for the past twenty-four hours endin at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr O. R. Johnson, dissegon lumber, at the Pier.
Prop Vanderbilt, Bit. Ale.
Schr Lizzie of State of State of State State Schr Lizzie of State State.
Schr Lizzie of State of State of State State Schr O. Shaw, Manistee, wood, State street.
Schr O. Shaw, Manistee, wood, State street.
Schr Magdalens, Holland, slabs, Wind Lake.
Stmr Sheooygan, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Ramedory, Kenosha, stone, Rush street.
Schr Samuel H. Foster. Cleveland, coal, South Sidegas-house. gas-house.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr A. B. Norris, Buffalo, coal, krie street.
Schr Coates, Muskegou, lumber, Fourteenth street
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Van Burestreet.

schr A. B. Norria. Buffalo. coal. Eric street.
Schr Goates. Maskegon, lumber. Fourteenth street.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber. Van Buren
street.
Schr M. V. Page. Buffalo, coal. Adams street.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee, lumber, market.
Schr J. W. Page. Buffalo, coal. Adams street.
Schr J. W. Page. Buffalo, coal. Adams street.
Schr J. P. March. Cleveiand, coal. Clybourn avenue.
Prop M. Grob, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr E. Ellinwood. White Lake, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop James Fisk. Buffalo, sundries, Washington
street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold's
sign. Schr Elva, wöod. Chicago avenue.
Schr Bertha Barnes, lumber, Burlington silp.
Schr Kitts Grant. Saugatuck, lumber, market.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, lumber, Burlington silp.
Schr Kitts Grant. Saugatuck, lumber, market.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, lumber, market.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, lumber, market.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon, lumber, market.
Schr B. F. Ocates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Trader, Pentwater lumber, Market.
Prop Bismarck, light.
Schr Oncotta, light.
Prop Bismarck, light.
Schr Maydensturg, aundries.
Schr Maydensturg, humber, Market.
Schr Maydensturg, humber, Market.
Schr Maydensturg, humber, Market.
Prop Bismarck, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Fenna E. Tyson, Marinette, light.
Schr Winneconnee, Marinette, light.
Schr Hertoles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hertoles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hertoles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lysie, Manistee, light.
Schr Lysie, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Cook, Bisworth, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Lysie, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Cook, Sammitton, light.
Schr Lysie, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Cook, Sammitton, light.
Schr Regulator, — light.
Schr Regulator, — light.
Schr Rocker, Schr Mertoles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Rocker, Schr Mertoles, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Rocker, Schr Mertoles, Gr

A Three-Eyed Boy in Ohio. A Three-Eyed Boy in Ohio.

The Dayton Journal prints a letter from New Bremen, O., which says: "Quite a wonder has lately made its appearance, about eight miles north of New Bremen, in the shape of a fine boy with three eyes and but one ear. The parents are a young married couple who came here to reside from the eastern portion of Auglaize County about ten months ago, and have been married a little more than that period. The child is about two weeks old. The parents were astounded to find on the right side of the face an eye and an ear in their proper natural positions, and on the left side of the face an other eye in its natural position, and about an inch further round on the left side of the head a third eye, all perfect in form, out no ear where the ear ought to be, the place for the left car being perfectly amooth and solid as any other part of the head. The boy is healthy, sound, and bright as a boy-have can be. The eyes are perfect in sight and action. When the eye on the left wide of the face opens or shuts, its twin does the same, both seeming to be controlled and operated by the one set of nerves."

She Danced in Her Shroud.

She Danced in Her Shroud.

RICHOND, Va., April 25.—Several months ago Mrs. Hillitz, a highly respectable and wealthy German lady, was taken ill, and, in order to receive proper nursing and treatment, was removed to the Hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in the western part of the city. She was very popular with the inmates of that institution, and during her stay made many friends.

About two weeks since Mrs. Hillitz, who had been in bad health, grew suddenly quite ill. During her illness she received every attention from the good Sisters, and all that medical aid could do to alleviate her suffering was done. She grew worse, however, and some of the physicians came to the conclusion that she could not live much longer. Last Saturday night she died, and was laid out Sunday night. The body was, according to the custom, shrouded and laid out in the parlor of the institution. The good Sisters, who had watched by her bedside so faithfully, were gathered by the side of the corpse at midnight, when the clock struck 12. The Sisters did not grow weary in their faithful watch over the dead sister.

Suddenly, as they looked upon her face still in death the sunken eyes appeared to fiash, the blood came back to the faded cheek, and, as though imbued with superhuman energy, the dead body rose up from its resting place, which was draped with black pall, emblematic of mourning, and spoke to the affrighted watchers, saying. "I am not dead yet, but I will die soon." The old lady then danced around the room, sang and shouted in a loud and ringing voice. The immates of the hospital were thunderstruck and paralyzed. As soon as the nurses recovered from their fright, they placed the old lady in bed, where she lingered until about 9 o'clock, when she again apparently died. The affair has created the most intense excitement, and to-day thousands of persons visited the hospital.

A Queer Invention.

Quite an important and rather queer invention was explained to the House Committee on Commerce, on the 7th inst., by Mr. M. J. Adams, of St. Paul, Minn.,—designed to establish permanent channels in rivers. He asks for an appropriation to thoroughly test the usefulness of the invention, although it is said to have already been tried by the English and Freuch Goverments, and proved successful. The invention consists of a line of tubes, with valve-openings, laid in the centre of the bed of the river, from one end to the other, irrespective of distance. This pipe, remains permanent; into it water is forced by a pump at its head, while a gate at the extreme end secures the pressure. This invention acts something like a submarine battery, the opening of the valve at any place needed forcing the water out with such power as to abrade the sand or mid in the neighborhood of the tube, keeping it in suspension until the current carries it away to low places or sloughs. The Committee took great interest in the invention, and requested Mr. Adams to again appear before it. He has been engaged on this subject for the past nine years, and has obtained three patents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MODJESKA. CHANGE OF BILL.
Thursday, Fricay, and Saturday Nights and Saturday
intinee, by request, MADAME MODJESKA will appear
in her new adaptation of Scribe's great emotional play.

ADRIENNE. A great success everywhere.) Supported by W. urroughs and Full Dramatic Company. Monday, May 6, the Favorite Emerson's Minstrels. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Evening, Grand Matines Saturday, MME. FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Mabel Santley's Burlesque Troupe in the FEMALE FORTY THIEVES. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50c. Evening Prices, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Next Week-J. Z. LITTLE as Roving Jack, and a COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening GEO. W. THOMPSON in YACUP : OR, THE PEDDLER'S STORY! Last Nights of Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Son. Popular Prices -25, 35, and 50 cents. Monday-SERVITUDE AND FREEDOM.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTSTHIS WEEK of the very Great Success, Mr. Josh Hart's Sensation.

Before, During and After the Fire. The Grand Panorama is 1,600 feet long. Sam Devere, the favorite comedian and banjoist. Larry Tooley, the unequaled German dialect comedian, Mr. D. A. Kelly, D. Collyer, Hannah Birch. Fellx Vincent, and the excellent Dramatic Company. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 230.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full onethird more water, and yet maintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIN, Gen'l Ag't, 146 Duane-st., New York. REMOVALS.

135 State-st. WEBSTER'S.

& CO.,

16 & 18 Nassau-st., New York.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURI-TIES DEALT IN AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Interest on deposits. Advances made on approved

RATLEDAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Trains. Puliman Palace Dining-Cars and Puliman 16-wh Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND OH
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LIN
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. brid
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph
Laye.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-ats. Ticket Office, 35 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. Leave. | Arrive. Mall (vis Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 9:55 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 41:30 PIPTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arr

* 8:00 a. m. † 7:00p. m. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). 8:50a. m. 5 5:40a. m. 6:40p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PIITTSBURG, CINCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS & R.
(Cincinuati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot coraer of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

Depart Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

Cincinnatt, Indianapolis 6
Louisville Day Express 9:30 a. m. 9:30 p. m.

Night Express 9:30 a. m. 7:30 s. m.

cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

'Danville Route.

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark's al., 67 Dearborn-st., and Depot. corner Clinton and Carroli-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

Day Mail. 9:00 a. m. 4:20 p. m. Nashville and Florida Express 7:30 p. m. 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
For Racins, Milwankee, etc., daily 9 s. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 9 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc. daily 9 s. m.
For Grand Haven, Maskegon, etc., daily 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily 10 s. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily 11 p. m.
For Milwauxee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7 p. m.
For Milwauxee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and 7 p. m.
Tuesday.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinsw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.
Ducks foot of Michigan av. "Sundays excepted.

North German Lloyd.

WHITE STAR LINE Orafts on Great Britain and Irei MEDICAL.

NEURALGIA and all nervous affections are cured immediately DR. CROMIRE'S ANTI-NEURALGHC PILLS. So in Paris a Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receip of price (\$1, 25) by R. F. P. G. R. B. C. C., Agenta, New York, Sold by druggists generally.



The local subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury for the new 4-per-cents were \$25,000 vesterday.

Harry A. McIntyre, the Lake City, Colorado, banker, started for the West yesterday in company with United States Marshal Wilcox, of Colorado.

The Society of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons met at the Tremont House last night, Dr. Tooker in the chair, and listened to a paper from Dr. E. H. Foster on 'Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery."

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers f the Old People's Home was held at the Home, orner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street. esterday afternoon. The collections from all ources were \$506.52 in cash and \$88.20 in mer-

Mr. Sam P. Skinner, the junior proprietor of the gmont stotel, Fernandina, Fla., arrived in this rity yesterday. Mr. Skinner reports a successful eason's business, and predicts that next winter as Egmont will not be big enough to hold all the leasure and health seekers who will flock to Floria. Mr. Skinner returns to his Southern home ext week.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Reu-bensen, 14 years of age, while attempting to board passenger-train No. 0 on the Fort Wayne Road at he Twenty-second street crossing, accidentally fell under the train and had both legs crushed above the knee. Dr. E. C. Moore amputated the imbs, and sent the lad to the County Hospital. He will bardly recover.

Committee of the Citizens' Association ap-d by that body to go to Bedford and examine asstone from which the City-Hall is to be ucted left yesterday afternoon, accompanied by members of the Council. They went on chipan Central to Michigan City, where they special train which will land them in Bed-his morning. The intention is to be back

O. F. Woodford, Water-Tax Assessor, has pre-Woodford, Water-Tax Assessor, has pre-interesting estimate, showing the follow-tis: Water-tax from May, 1878, to May, amount already assessed, \$726,315; esti-imount by metre rate, \$210,000; new pipe mination, \$20,000. The amount already i represents: Frontage on the line of the ipe, \$553,296; water-closets, \$56,923; \$30,500; salcons, \$13,430; extra persons, ; horses, \$16,987; hose, \$0,883; urinals, miscellaneous, \$15,532.

arge meeting of the furniture-workers was yesterday-evening in Workingmen's Hall, on the streets. Mr. B. was elected Chairman, and Joseph Danziger fary. The list of the various shops in the west part of the city was read, and it was that of the employes 291 were in the Union 18 were not. There were several shops from which there were no returns. Mr. A. Stroeleds a iong speech, and was followed by the man, Yost, advocating the purposes of the, and urging the members to induce all works to join the organization. The next meeting is held Tuesday evening at No. 68 West Lake

The famous Flag Springs property of Taylor, villiams County, Texs, has passed into the possession of a well-known Chicagoan, Mr. John R. Loxe. The tract consists of 1,080 acres, and is itnated thirty-six miles east of Austin, in the entre of the great limestone and mesquite region. The springs—some fifteen or twenty in number—ccupy a space of 100 square yards, and are sitned on a plain from fifty to 100 feet above the arrounding country. It is one of the most attactive spots in the South, and it is understood in the spring the spring relation of the most attactive spots in the South, and it is understood in the spring relation of the most attactive spots in the South, and it is understood. tractive spots in the South, and it is understood to be Mr. Hoxie's intention to erect thereon a notel, and in other ways improve and beautify the property, making it an attractive watering-place. property, making it an attractive watering-place. A preliminary meeting of the Committee for securing an organization of all the manufacturers of Unicago was held vesterday morning at the Palmer House. Measra, George S. Bowen, A. H. Andrews, and H. J. Culver were present. The idea of the proposed Association is to mutually work together to prevent freight discriminations on the part of the railroad companies, and to exhibit for the good of the city the real extent to which manufacturing has been carried. There are 1,800 manufacturing establishments in the city, and it is hoped to bring them all into the new Association, which will be fully formed on the occasion of a grand dinner, to be given at an early day.

dinner, to be given at an early day.

I german section of the socialistic Labor party
a large attended meeting at No. 703 Milwauavenue last evening. After the transaction
me routine business the meeting was addresst-some length by a Mr. Feltes, one of the
rs. His remarks were temperate in characund the meeting orderly and well disposHe expressed the belief that the city
organization, and protested against
durged nis hearers to ascertain their wants
hen go to the polis and assert themselves in
all election. He thought it highly important
the organization should labor for a representin the Legislature, and hoped that whoever
the elected would be elected by such a large
rity that the opposing parties dare not count
out.

represents the Continental of New York, Merchants' of Newark, Visginfa Fire and Marine of Richmond, and other companies. These companies will remain with Mr. Barcett, as he consulted them before taking the above-mentioned step. A meeting of the Board will be held this morning to act upon Mr. Barrett's resignation, and there is no doubt that it will be accepted. Mr. S. W. Southwick has disposed of his agency to Mr. B. W. Philips, an oid and experienced insurance man. The firm of Montgomery & Talmacge has dissolved, and the business is continued by Mr. Montgomery. The Custom-House investigation is completed. The architectural experts, Messrs. Boyington, Cleaveland, and Van Osdel, devoted the afternoon to a thorough examination of the plans and caiculating the quantity of stone and amount of labor necessary to carry out the contract. After having completed this figuring, they compared the results with what they saw the afternoon on which they, in company with a Thinuxus reporter, inspected the building. It is understood that their conclusions are of a very damaging character to the reputation of the contractor and several Government employes. Messrs. A. Kalstrom, one of the stone-cutting forenen, who has been assisting in the investigation, W. G. Cooper, who was formerly employed on the structure, and Ferdinand Gindered in the conclusions of the architects.

Fifty thousand silver dollars were received yes-serday at the Sub-Treasure.

he stone, and the labor, and practically conin the conclusions of the architects.

It bousand silver dollars were received yesat the Sub-Treasury. It is the wish and
at the Sub-Treasury. It is the wish and
at of the Government to add this silver to
mal currency of the Northwest. The silver
usiy received had been paid out in exchange
ild or gold certificate only. The result has
that very little has gone into the country,
anks in the country are willing to pay exgo, but not to add a premium to the expense
thing this kind of money. Henceforth city
receiving orders from the country
silver can fill them by turning them
to the Sub-Treasury, with greento the amount of the order. The
treasury will attend to the shipment, turning
appress receipt over to the bank. In that way
anise can accommodate their correspondents
the comes from the Mint in bars of \$1,000 each,
expected that two more shipments to Chicago
the Mint of \$50,000 each will be made within
out time.

J. W. Beardslee.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the session was devoted to routine matters. In the evening there was a sermon by the Rev. Henry II. Johnson.

Yes'erday morning the complaint of certain members of the classis of Hohand in repart to theological instruction in Hope College was taken in, and nearly the whole day was occupied with the matter. The complainants objected to the action of the classis in proceeding to raise an endowment for a theological processorily without the among of the classis in proceeding to raise an endowment for a theological Professorily without

Commissioner, the Rev. Dr. Facips, and the Synod refused to sustain the complaint.

The report of the Committee on Missions we then submitted. They recommended very important changes in the method of conducting the missionary operations of the Church in the West among others the removal of the Secretary's offic from New York to Chicago, and the more efficient management of the work by the individual classis Pending discussion, the Synod adjourned untitie morning.

management of the work by the individual classis. Pending discussion, the Sypod adjourned until this morning.

To-day action will be taken on the report, and the reports of the Committees on the State of Religion and of Education will be presented.

THE AMATRUES.

A meeting of the Garden City Amateur Journalists' Club, which embraces nearly all the amateur editors of this city, was held vesterday evening at the Grand Paciac, Mr. Hancock presiding. The following members were present: George W. Hancock, of the Club; C. P. Dresser, of the Volcano; Fred S. Burch and William Crystal, of the Observer and Reporter; Exodus and Frank R. Carroll, of the Amateur Journal; Frank Duncanson, amateur printer: H. P. Donohoe, of the XLNT and Sunday-Schoot Library; John Hollingworth and James W. Bell, of Garden City Monthly; Ed. V. Jones, of the Castet; In P. Rowly and Oscar T. Day, two promising young authors.

Casket; Irs P. Rowly and Oscar T. Day, two promising young authors.

Owing to the absence of some persons who were spoointed to recite, the literary exercises which were to have occurred did not come off.

Frank R. Carroll, who was appointed critic at the last session, read his criticism.

Ira P. Rowley, William Crystal, B. F. Day, and Messrs. Carroll and Duncanson were appointed to furnish exercises for the next meeting.

Mr. Duncanson was awarded the contract for printing the constitution—\$3 for fifty copies.

The Club Review, the official organ, was handed in for the first time, and was considered a very meat publication.

The Club Review, the official prigan, was handed in for the first time, and was considered a very neat publication.

THE OWL CLUB TO MODJESKA.

The "Owl Club" gave a "Hoot" last night—the first of the season—at the rooms of the Club in McVickor's Theatre, and the occasion was made the opportunity of tendering to Madame Modjeeks, the Countess Bozenta. a hearty though somewhat informal reception. To some persons, unacquainted with the aims and objects of the organization, which lives and thrives under a name to which there has been unjustly attached an association of ideas not altorether in keeping with the lives and habits of members of the Club,—to some such persons an explanation of the term "Hoot" might not be smiss. A "Hoot" is a social meeting of the Club, to which meeting are invited prominent persons in the world of literature, art, music, and the stage, and a certain number of society people. These social evenings are filled with music, wocal and instrumental readings, recitation, dancing, social converse, and a light repast, and in the past history of the Club have been voted most enjoyable events. Such are "Hoots," and such was the entertainment of last evening. The Club-quarters, recently enlarged and beantifully refitted increasing the facilities for entertainment, were crowded with people who are well known in the various walks of life. The legal profession and the press were largely represented, and the fine arts and sciences lent some of their ornaments, while the stage lacked not a fitting representation. The vocal and instrumental musical contributions not only lent pleasure to the evening, but testified to the presence of the followers of music. The attendance was large, and the festivities were continued to a late hour.

Ald. Stauber is sick.

Ald. Stauber is sick.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$416 from the City Collector, \$2,517 from the Water Office, and \$275 from the City Collector. The Comptroller wishes all those employes and others to whom the city is indebted to call and let him know in what denominations they desire their scrip drawn, if they desire the scrip.

The following Committees have been called: Public Buildings, Saturday at 3 p. m. in the Coun-cil Chamber; Ald. Gilbert's Special Committee on Rules, Monday at 4 p. m.; and the Finance Com-mittee in the Comptroller's office, Monday at

The Building Committee and several other members of the Council started last evening on their trip to Bedford, Ind., to take a look at Hinsdale stone quarries. In the party are several members of the Citizens' Association and other citizens interested in public affairs. They will be back Sat-

The April report of the Bullding Department shows that there were 100 buildings begun, having a frontage of 3, 435 feet; 74 brick and 32 stone-fronts; 12 stores, 13 stores and dwellings, 53 dwellings, 73 manufactories, 1 public office, 20 barns, 35 basements and additions, 168 sheds. Total cost, \$'45,000. Cost of basements and sheds, \$143,800. In April, 1877, there were 136 buildings begun of an estimated value of \$770,700. Since Jan. 1, 1876, permits have been issued for 297 new buildings, having a frontage of 8, 445 feet; 593 brick and 94 stone-front. Total cost, \$2,108,600. During the same period last year permits were issued for 361 new buildings, having 8,973 feet frontage, and costing \$1,238,700.

Boston: A. J. Gomelia, New Orleans; G. H. Hariow, Springfeld: F. H. Wines, Springfeld: T. M. Kissek, St. Louia; George Olds, St. Joe, Mo.; D. R. Schuyler, New Jersey; C. P. Elder, Colorado: D. G. and G. H. Ranney, Ruston ... Tremont House—S. W. Morgaa, Winous; David J. Edwards, Boston; Col. S. R. Stinson, Dayson; Bernbard Heindly, South Pacific Islands; the Hon. W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; C. H. Cummings, Sacramento; W. A. Milligan, New York; James Harding, Minnespolis; T. R. Fulton, Syracuso; F. F. Weston, Brooklyn; the Hon. S. C. Nason, Springfeld, Y. I. Robert C. Bater and bride, Fond du Lac; the Hon. Brooklyn; the Hon. S. C. Nason, Springfeld, Y. I. Robert C. Bater and bride, Fond du Lac; the Hon. Brooklyn; the Hon. S. C. Nason, Springfeld, Y. I. Robert C. Bater and bride, Fond du Lac; the Hon. New No. S. C. Noon, Springfeld, Y. J. Robert, C. Bater and bride, Fond du Lac; the Hon. New No. S. C. Noon, Springfeld, Y. J. Robert, D. H. Honger, Col. Joe Chapman, Debuque, ... Shorton, House-The Hou. E. P. Flach, Oshkosh; the Hon. P. H. Conger, Iowa; Col. J. B. Richardson, Utlea, N. Y.; J. R. Terhune, New York; A. B. Johnson, Sostoni, G. W. Mason, Eau Claire; Gilbert Parker, New York; C. T. Sponcer, St. Paul; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; the Hon. H. W. Tayfor, Chelmant.

THE BURDICK HOUSE.

STORY OF THE HOTEL CLERK.
"When did you hear of ft? Are the papers going to make a cussed row? Come, now, you ain't a reporter, are you?" Something of a shadow passed over the face (not to say the cheek; hotel clerks have no cheek) of the young man who leaned over the counter, prop-

by a wink to the visitor the idea that he did not desire to attract their attention; "they are the custodians. One, two, three. Count them on your fingers up to ten, and still you haven't got 'em. There's eight in the dinning-room, with their feet on the table, smoking pipes, and if there was any beer in the house they'd have it."

'Taey seem to be mortal, -very mortal, in

"Taey seem to be mortal, -very mortal, in fact."

'Indeed? Yes, I suppose they are. And those that are down in the kitchen are mortaler yet. Eat? O no! Chicken pie? lettuce saiad? cold ham? pickled tongue? O no, I guess not!"

This was sald with a sardonic emphasis.

'How long have the custodians been in possession?"

'You know as well as I do. You are only coming your interviewing tricks on me. I won't be interviewed. What paper will it be in? Can you send me fifty copies?"

'When did the trouble begin?"

'Yesterday morting. Burdick, Accame around.

coming your interviewing tricks on me. I won't be interviewed. What paper will it be in? Can you send me fifty copies?"

"Yeaterday morning. Burdick, he came around. Then DeWitt, he came around. Then Live. DeWitt, he came around. Then Live. DeWitt, he came around. Then Live. DeWitt, he came around. O Lord! But wasn't it bot for a time! Shall I ever forget her standing on the stairs, as you see them right there, and jaw? O no! She save. 'Give me a revolver, and not till you have tramped over my body will you go a step higher.' That was to Burdick. He caved somewhat about that time. There didn't seem to be any particular interest for him up-stairs."

"Nobody was shot?"

"Happy to say, no. It would have hurt the reputation of the house. Look out of the window. Do you see the carpets and things on the sidewilk? Boarders. sir, boarders, full-fledged, winging their flight from the home-nest. Couldn't sand the racket. But they'll come back. As I was saying, Mrs. De Witt, she was too lively for Burdick. About that time Ray, he came in. He's the late manager. Rented the house from De Witt. His lease—but, Lord here he comes himself."

THE MANAGER'S VERSION.

"I have nothing to do with the matter," said Mr. Ray. "This is a quafree between Mr. De Witt and Mr. Burdick. Mr. Burdick owns the building, and Mr. De Witt the furniture. I have been running the house since last December, and have paid all my bills. Burdick claimed some time ago that De Witt owed him for oack rent, but he couldn't pat him out as long as I was in possession. My lease expired yesterday, May 1, and so Burdick was at fiberty to proceed against De Witt."

"Your position between the contending forces seems to be that of armed neutrality?"

"That's it. Ten days ago Burdick served a notice on DeWitt to pay \$460 back-rent or vacate the premises. Yesterlay morning Hr. DeWitt came down, and, going into the kitchen, told the servants to prepare oreakfast. Mrs. DeWitt stationed heveelf at the door of the dining-room, and told the boarders to go in and eat. Burdi

allowed to pass the sentry at the foot of the staircase leading from the office to the upper part of the
hotel. Mrs. DeWitt was found in her rooms on
the third floor.

"We have a three years' lease on the house,"
said she decidedly, 'and we shall not go out until
it expires. That will be on the lat of May, 1880."

"Some account of your difficulties would be,
etc., etc.," suggested the visitor.

"Mr. Burdick has no lawful claim upon us. A
few days ago he put in a bill of \$450 for back rent
and repairs. But we don't owe any back rent, and
we are not bound to pay for repairs."

"There would seem to be a difference of opinion on that point?"

"Yesterday morning Mr. Burdick tried to lock
the dining-room door. I went around to a side
door and told the guests to go in and be not afraid.
Mr. Burdick stood on the other side of the door,
forbidding them to enter. But they bravely went
forward."

"Was ever a boarder driven from his prey by

"Was ever a boarder driven from his prey by mere threats?"

"He then got is distress warrant, and cleaned out the dining-room, but the boarders had by that time finished breakfast."

"A narrow escape for them, indeed."

"We immediately repievined the goods, and have got them yet, stowed away in the saloon. We do not owe a single cent for rent, and can prove it. When Mr. Burdick can legally show his right to occupy the bouse, then, and not till then, will we move hence."

Nearly all of the 123 boarders decamped yesterday, leaving the field to the two belligerent powers.

HOLLISTER & GORHAM. THEY WILL GO INTO BANKRUPTCY.

The firm of Hollister & Gorham, carpet, curtain, bedding, etc., dealers, Nos. 221 and 223 State street, is in financial distress. The firm was organized about three years ago with a capital of \$50,000, which was invested in the business. They commenced at a time when the market for their goods was upon adownward grade. The business, which was large, did not prove remunerative, as the decline in value of the stock on hand took of all the profits. For two years the firm struggled in this way, but, instead of making money, it was gradually dissolving its capital. Last fall the house added a wholesale department, which, owing to the times, proved an exceedingly bad venture. There was no fall or winter trade to speak of. The house had laid in a large stock, and interest had to be paid on notes. There was neither

speak of. The house had laid in a large stock, and interest had to be paid on notes. There was neither wholesale nor retail trade, and hence a large portion of the goods had to be carried over until this spring. About three months ago Mr. Hollister sold out to Mr. Gorham his interest in the house, and nence, though the firm name remained unchanged, the ousiness stands under the title of Mr. S. H. Gorham.

A day or two ago Mr. Gorham, finding that he could not meet his paper, made an assignment to George T. Phelps, of Marshall, Mich. That gentleman came here and took a look through the glock and books. The latter appear straight upon their face. There is no doubt but that the firm has been doing its best to keep its head above water, but the tide has been against it, and it has had to succumb to the tidal-wave sweeping over it. The assets of the house are estimated at \$64,000, face value. Of this, \$50,000 is in stock, estimated at purchase value when bought. Of the \$14,000 in open accounts, \$10,000 is considered good, and \$4,000 doubtful. The lisbillities are \$65,000, mostly due to Eastern creditors. Mr. Gorham nas also some \$3,000 in percenal debts. The firm will seek relief through voluntary bankruptcy, and if given a show will probably be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

THE REDUCTION OF THE TAX.

Ever since the present House of Congress convened there has been before it a proposition to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. and on cigars from \$6 to \$5 per thousand. It was introduced by Congressman Tucker, from the "black belt" of Virginia, and generally found favor among the Southern repregenerally found favor among the Southern representatives. In advocating the change in the tax, the Congressman named urged its adoption on the ground that at the present rate it was impossible for the small and poorer manufacturers to compete with those who were better situated, and hence the latter enjoyed the benefit of a monopoly, which was really though not apparently fostered by the Government. Most of the Northern Democratic members of the House opposed the measure, notwithstanding that it received the indorsement of Congressman Burchard, of Illinois, who coupled it with a proposition to restore that most onloss and corrupting means of raising a public revenue—the income tax. The specious plea of Mr. Tucker about monopoly

means of raising a patric revenue—the income to.

The specious plea of Mr. Tucker about monopo
in the basiness is all moonshine. The lar
manufacturer with ample capital and establish
trade—the result of years of lator in manufactu
ing an article, which the consumer believes to ing an article, which the consumer believes to be of standard and uniform quality—has an advantage over his poorer and less known competitor. Congressional action can neither add to nor take away this advantage. It inheres to the fortunate possessor as a natural result of the unwritten law of trade.

The introduction of the bill and the commendation it received at the hands of a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the favor and support it met with from the Southern memoers, sounded a note of alarm to the tobacco trade, and for the past five months it has been in a

Committee of Ways and Means, together with the favor and support it met with from the Southern memoers, sounded a note of airm to the tobacco trade, and for the past five months it has been in a languishing, if not a prebarious, condition. It is true that the actual daily consumption varies very little. The slaves of the weed will have it in one form or another, if they have to occasionally miss a meal or postpone the purchase of a suit of clothes. In hard times, such as the nation has been going through during the last four years, there is less demand for the finer grades. Bright manogany-colored "plug" gives way to "plankroad," and the "Reina Victoria" gives place to the "Colorado Maduro," waiter retails for a nickel. But with the manufacturer, jobber, and dealer it is different. The last-mentioned, fearful of a decline in values, caused by a sudden reduction of the tax, purchases only enough to meet the daily wants of the consumers,—in fact, restricts himself to supplying in a "hand to mouth" way. The intermediate dealer, the jobber, finding that the retailer has reduced his purchases, declines to buy from first hands to the extent he formerly did, and the manufacturer, finding that there is a falling off in the jobbing demand, is obliged to curtail the production. And such is the condition of the tobacco trade at the present time.

From the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and smift the Government derived a revenue of over \$37,800,000 during the first year from the sale of tobacco stamps and tobacco licenses \$1,004,085. There are only four districts in the Union which contribute a larger sum to the general revenue. As indicative of the decression in the trade, the following showing, the revenue receipts from tobacco during the first three months of this year as compared with the same time last year, is of interest:

Decrease. \$83, 221
But this alone does not exhibit the falling off in the business. Chicago has iong been the chief distributing point for the product of the Eastern and Southern factories. All the larger manufacturers in New Yorz, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina have either pranches or agencies here. For the past four or five months these agencies have done a very limited business. To a Tribune reporter they yestericay stated that
THE CONGRESSIONAL AGITATION HAD ALMOST DESTROYED THE MARKET.

For the past for or five months these agencies have done a very limited business. To a Thibung reporter they yesterday stared that

THE CONGRESSIONAL AGITATION HAD ALMOST DESTROTED THE MARKET.

The trade was only purchasing enough to meet its daily wants. Where jobbers and country merchants formerly purchased twenty caddies, they now content themselves with from four to eight. The city jobbers, as a rule, are carrying pretty large stocks, which they laid in late last fall, and the only demand from them is for fancy brands for worting up with.

"How about the manufacturers?"

"Many of them have reduced their working force fully one-half."

"None, so long as this agitation of the tax continues. Country merchants and jobbers will not only in any quantity, fearful that a reduction of the tax may catch them with a stock on hand, and eight cents a pound is a serious loss. One large manufacturer in New Jersey has made some large sales by guaranteeing to make good any loss that might be incurred by a reduction of tax, and this has forced some few of the Virginia manufacturers of plug tobacco to do the same thing, but not to so great an extent. Should, theitax be reduced, the New Jersey manufacturer that have been to the extent of \$200,000; but his is a rich and old-established house. In either case it has given him a big advertisement in the trade, and it will undoubtedly enlarge his business."

The jenior member of a Virginia manufacturing firm stated to the reporter that the business of his house had decreased almost one-half. They had their bonded warehouse well filled, and were running only ou half-time. They manufactured fine goods exclusively, and in some instances, where competition was close, and they did not want to have their brands supplianted by rivals, gave the guarantee. If the tax were reduced now it would cost his firm some \$45,000 or \$50,000.

A tour among the Chicago factories—here the business is confined to the manufacture of "cnt" goods—reveals a similar condition of affairs. All of them had matern

CARDONA'S ELEPHANT. WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM!

An advertisement, which appeared about a week ago in one of the papers, was the cause of the assembling of a few people in Judge Farwell's courtroom at the City-Hall last night. There were present two reporters, a gentleman, evident ly an Italian, named "Gen." J. Cardona, and

is embling of a few people in Junge Farent a country from at the City-Hall is at inject. There were present two reporters, a gentleman, evidently an Italian, named 'iden.' J. Cardona, and three other gentlemen, evidently friends of, and presumably interested with. Mr. Cardona in the promotery interested with. Mr. Cardona in the following interested with. Mr. Cardona the dead to noethood in the following the promoters of the promoters of the opposite of the opposite of the opposite of the cardona decided to noethood in the population of a cartie, or comething of a like public interest, an the aforesaid reporters therefore asked him what the meeting or letture was going to be. He thereupon calibilised an extent the famous colliseum at Rome. He caled it a "combination of a cartie, produce, and universal exchange." The building was tobe 1,200 feet in diameter from will to wall, and circular in form. A creat, as in a circus accommodating 70, 000 people. In front of these seats was to be a half-mile rece-track for calculations of the trace-track was to be devoted to world's fairs, exhibitions, cattle shows, expositions national and international, etc., and in the winter to be silled with water and used as awimming-school. In antatorium. Gen. Cardona diet. Substance of the took of the composed of

or the building and its extensions was about sixty acres.

A little more should be said about the glass roof. It was to be 1,225 feet in diameter, and slightly slanting from its caves (height from the ground, 105 feet) to the conical apex, which was to be 225 feet above the floor of the building. It was very evident that Gen. Cardona relies upon the sporting men of the country to lend a hand toward the erection of this monstrous pile of architecture, for to them has he dedicated the project. As to the means to be employed to furnish the funds, the project or did not speak in detail. They are to be subscribed or voted by the city, and Gen. Cardona is to superintend the work, receiving a commission of course therefor. The cost is to be about \$3,000,000,000 because it is to be built from a patent stone which Gen. Cardona only knows how to make. The General has an idea that the money a received as admission fees, etc., and rentals, will very quickly pay back the investment and yield a handsome income. But the manner of getting the money to build this amphitheatre was not explained in a way that was clearly uncerstood by the reporters, and at the time above manitoned the General will make ail clear.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Grand Jury will make its final report and be

The attorneys for Tyrrell in the West Park case were preparing the bond for an appeal to the Su preme Court yesterday. They will present it to

Attorney Mills, may on the trial of Marso, who assaulted him, writ on out with a view to having it published. The County Treasurer yesterday gave notice that he would commence to-day to pay all county orders of date of Nov. 13 and prior dates which had been rawn against the General Fund.

In the County Court yesterday Kate Edler and Neil Brown were adjudged insane. The former is not a pauper, but was ordered taken to Jefferson temporarily at the expense of her friends. Judge Moore expects to be ready to decide the motions pending in the Protection Life-Insurance case to morrow. One of the motions is to quash as to Hilliard et al., and the other for a bill of particulars in the case of Kellogg.

Court. Thirty-six were arraigned, and, taking their word for it, they were all innocent of the crimes with which they were charged, except Frank Williams, who pleaded guilty to ourglary.

Court. Thirty-six were arraigned, and taking their word for it, they were all innocent of the crimes with which, they were charged, except Frank Williams, who pleaded guilty to ourglary. The delinquent tax-list was yesterday completed and put into the hands of the printer. The Seening Journal will do the printing, and it is calculated that the work will be done so that the County Collector can ask judgment on the list the first day of the June term of, the County Court.

THE ITALIAN METDERER.

Simoni, the murderer, was in a stupor most of the day yesterday, and, when aroused, manifested his uneasiness by the peculiar shrugging of his shoulders which mas been noticed in him since his arrest. In the forenoon he was visited by the Italian Consul, but the interciew with him was very unsatisfactory. In the afteracoon a reporter called on him, and arousing from his stupor he came to the cell door, the very picture of disconsoisteness. The reporter asked hims a few questions, which he answered with a nod or shake of the head, at first preceding that he could not understand English. He forgot himself, however, as soon as his money was mentioned, and he made himself understood. He said the Coosail had promised to get his money from the police authorities and forward it to his friends, and, white he would say nothing about his crime, he showed that he was quite familiar with the city. Losing sight of his money, however, for the moment, he relapsed into his ormer position, and pretended not to to able to understand anything that was said. The properties of the county appropriate a sufficient spropose to go before the County Board Mounday with a petition asking that the ensure that he was visited to the same that he seem this score, for his attorneys will not doubt, look after his financial as well as bodily interests.

HERRY AED CONNELLY.

The attorneys will, no doubt, look after his financial as well as bodily interests.

HERRY AED CONNELLY.

The attorneys will be his portion, yet his garden of the reporter in qu

· CRIMINAL.

Emerson Cain complains to Justice Pollak that Fred Dunsing stole from him a door, a wooden partition, and two boxes of soap at No. 716 West Madison street. A warrant is out for Dunsing. P. H. Biaedel, the Postmaster at Eagle Lake who was beid to bail a few days ago by Commissioner Hoyne on a charge of opening letters, yesterday furnished his \$5,000 bail and was released.

George Hilliard, Martin Charles, and Alfred Martin, driven by frunger and a passion for devility, entered a coffec car at the corner of Polk and Clark streets and proceeded to help themselves to all they wished in the eating line. The only occupant of the coffee car was a 15-year-ola boy named Joseph Sullivan. He remonstrated with the boys, and fanily went out to get a policennan, whereupon littliberd drew a revolver and fired one shot at him. Officers Dunne and Duffy arrested the young desperadoes.

Minor arrests: Fred E. Lowe, larceny from Francis Aule; Martin Blake and Charles Johnson, two young pickpockets who were caught at Hookey's Theatre by the boy-defective; Martin Tamill, larceny of a towel from police headheadquarters, but who failed to tack it far enough

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a reask-thief entered the jewelry store of Otto Bros. No. 197 fifth avenue, and escaped with some thirteen valuable watches, most of them belonging to customers. The theft was not noticed at the time, the proprietor being busily engaged in the rear part of the store.

the rear part of the store.

Detective Scott yesterday arrested a young man named Frank Wilson, whose chief offense is that he was a "pal" of the overcoat thief, Albert Jones, and who loafed about a dive on Madison street, near LaSaile. An owner is wanted for a bine overcoat, a pawn ticket for which was found in Jones' possession. It was reported by F. G. Richmond on the 2d of April last, but neither owner nor complaint has since been heard from.

TAX-FIGHTING.

How They Do It in Boston. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, May 1.—Nahant is no longer the Boston tax-dodgers' paradise, for two Essex County juries have just decided in favor of the city in suits brought by John H. Wright and William F. Weld brought by John H. Wright and William F. Weld to recover taxes paid under protest. Wright's suit was for \$1,500 only, while Weld's was for nearly \$32,000. In both cases they signally failed to convince the jury that their homes were at Nahant, while it was apparent that the sejourn of a few months at the seashore was with the intent to escape taxation in Boston, where they lived for the larger part of the year. The suits were sharply fought, especially in the Weld case, where the cable was brought in requisition several times by the defense to ascertain from a Bostonian now in England the whereabouts and importance of documents. It is possible that both cases will be appealed to the full Bench, but there appears to be out little question of the solidity of the verdict.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INUTON, D. C., May 3-1 a. m.—Indications—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and Upper Ansessippi and Lower Anseour Vanieys,
and Upper Lake region, colder, northwest winds,
rasing parometer, and partly cloudy weather.
For the Lower Lake region, Teneessee, and
Ohio Valley, failing, followed by rising barometer,
southwest, veering to colder northwest winds,
partly cloudy and raining, followed by clearing LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 2. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather Times | Bor. | 20, 521 | 64 | 72 | 8. W | 15 | ... | Cloudy | 11:18 a.m. | 29, 466 | 68 | 74 | 8. W | 16 | Cloudy | 25.50 m. | 29, 481 | 68 | 88 | 8. W | 16 | Cloudy | 25.50 m. | 29, 481 | 68 | 79 | 8. W | 20 | 8. Fairs | 29, 677 | 56 | 75 | North | 4 | Cloudy | 10:18 p. m. | 29, 627 | 56 | 75 | North | 3 | Cloudy | As to Hilliard et al., and the other for a bill of particulars in the case of Kellogg.

Yesterday was arraignment day in the Crimbal Court. Thirty-six were arraigned, and, taking Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Westher.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

San Francisco, May 2.—Salled—Steamer City of Toki for Hong Kong via Yokohama. New York, May 2.—Arrived—Steamships State f Louisiana, from Glasgow; City of Brussels, rom Liverpool; and W. A. Scholton, from Rotter-LONDON, May 2.—Steamships Mosel, from New fork, and Massachusetts, from Boston, nave ar-ived out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NARHVILLE, Tenn., May 2.—The Grand Comandery of Knights Templar met in their sixeenth annual conclave to-day, and made a splendid teenth annual conclave to-cay, and made a splendid show in procession through the principal streets. The Order of the Red Cross was exemplified to-night, followed by a grand banquet, in which the members of the Order alone participated. A competitive drill oetween St. Elmo and Cyrene Commanderies of Mempins and Murfreesboro and the Jackson Commandery takes place to-morrow afternoon, to wind up by a grand concert and banquet in the evening.

Photographing a Heart-Beat.

One of the most remarkable applications of photography is that by which it is now made to register, and in the most accurate manner, the mechanical motion of the heart. The device by which this result is attained is indeed a triumph of inventive skill. It consists of a thin India rubber bag, to which a short class tube is attached; sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is then placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Arranged in this manner, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury of the tube, and, by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsation is obtained. The interesting inct is made known by this process that the fall of the pulse sometimes takes place in successive horizontal lines, the column reascending two or three times before falling altogether. Photographing a Heart-Beat.

A Miner's Fatal Trap. A Miner's Fatal Trap.

Nenda (Col.) Transcript.

A placer miner whose claim is near Iowa Hill, in Placer County, had had his sluice-boxes robbed on several occasions, and though he tried all ordinary methods for detecting the perpetrators, failed to do so. Finally he determined upon a plan which was as novel as it was terrible in execution. A quicksilver tank was charged with powerful explosives and placed in such a position that no sluice-robbers could charged with powerful explosives and placed in such a position that no sluice-robbers could approach the boxes without coming in contact with an ingenious arrangement which would expide the implement of death and huri them into eternity with the precision of a bursting boiler. On Sauday last the inventor of this apparatus (whose name our informant failed to obtain) went to the locality where he had it "planted," when, by some strange and unknown accident, it exploded. Its power to do the work for which it had been made was fully demonstrated. The owner was shattered into a thousand atoms,—a victim to his own inventive faculties.

Tragic Episode in a Georgia Family.

Mr. John Pore, who lives in the lower part of Lumpkin County, had two little children, aged respectively 3 and 6. They were engaged in their customary play a few days ago, while the mother was at the well. The oldest child, for what reason it will never be known, picked up a sharp hatchet and struck the baby in the side, leaving the ax sticking in the wound. The child, seeing what he had done, ran and told his mother, who was drawing up a bucket of water at the time. This so frightened her that she let go of the windlass, and the revolving crank struck the boy on the head and literally knocked his brains out, killing him instantly.

THE COURTS.

The Licensing of the Street-Cars to Be Tested.

Record of Judgments, Bankruptcies, New Suits, Etc.

Yesterday afternoon David L. Magruder, a stockholder of the North Chicago Citv Railway Company, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the City of Chicago, the North Chicago City Railway Company, Volney C. Turner, George L. Dunlap, W. H. Ferry, Ebenezer Buckingham, William C. Goudy, and Hiram Crawford, to restrain the enforcement of the recent ordinance requiring the City Railway Company to pay a tax of \$50 on each of its cars. After indulging in some historical reminiscences in regard to the condition of the City of Chicago in 1859, the complanant sets out a copy of the charter of the Chicago City Railway Company, and of the North Chicago City Railway company, and of the North Chicago City Railway Company, and also the ordinances of 1864. allowing the latter Company to extend its tracks, the ordinance of Feb. 11, 1865, giving power to lay a track on Lincoln avenue, of November, 1871, and that of October, 1874, granting additional converse of a significance of the contractor. powers of a similar character. He then states that the North Chicago Railway Company is now, under such charter and ordinances, running and using on its lives eighty-six cars, moved solely by animal power, and it is not using any other cars within the city limits. The tracks are laid in the streets in the manner re-quired by the ordinances of the city, and each of the cars is managed by a driver

and conductor. The Company has complied with all ordinances relative to the paving and repair of the streets, has paid all its taxes, and annually exconvenience of those who travel in the cars. The capital stock of the Company has been increased to \$502,400, and a much larger amount has been expended in constructing the railway and for stock for the same, relying on the permission and license

expended in constructing the railway and for stock for the same, relying on the permission and license granted by the acts of the Legislature and the ordinances of the city. Complainant owns forty-eight sances of stock.

By the Constitution of 1870, municipal corporations are prohibited from levying and collecting taxes, except for corporate purposes, and it is required that such taxes be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and there is no authority whatever conferred by the Constitution on municipal corporations or the authorities thereof to impose and collect licenses for revenue purposes. The City of Chicago is organized under the general law of 1872, and that law, as is claimed, gives no power to the City Council to impose a license fee on street-cars, the only provision of the kind being one to license, tax, and regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, carters, cabmen, porters, expressmen, and all others pursuing like occupations, and to prescribe their compensation.

On the 18th of March the Council passed an ordinance imposing a tax or license of \$50 on each car. March 29 Magruder sent a notice to the Company protesting against their paying this license fee, but the Board of Directors declined to accede to his request, and announced their intention of paying it unless legal steps were taken to prevent them. Compainy from paying, or the city authorities from collecting, the tax or license fee in question.

The Appellate Court yesterday promulgated the following rule, to be known as—

Rule 40—Whereas, by a rule of the Supreme Court, adopted January, 1878, it is ordered that in all cases

The Appeniate Court yesterday promnigated the following rule, to be known as—

Rule 40—Whereas, by a rule of the Supreme Court, adopted January, 1878. It is ordered that in all cases removed to that Court from this Court only so much of the record embracing a copy of the final judgment or decretial order of the Circuit Court, with a short statement of the races found by the Appeliant Court, and a copy of their final judgment as shall be necessary to clearly and fully present the question upon which the decision of the Supreme Court shall be sought, shall be made up, and that the same shall be directed by at least two of the Judgee of the Appeliate Court, and that therefore, to that effect shall be certified as a part of the court, and the court in the first shall be certified as a part of the total court, and the court in the supreme Court shall prepare and submit to the course for the party desiring to remove a cause from this Court to the Supreme Court shall prepare and submit to the course for the opposite party a draft of the order of this Court containing the statement of facts and portions of the record only necessary to present clearly and fully the questions aforessald; and if the course cannot agree, they shall, after reasonable notice, each present to this Court, or one of the Judges thereof, their suggestions in writing in relation thereto, in order that the points in difference, if any, may be failing estated in compilance with said order of the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS. BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.
Only thirteen new cases were begun yesterday.
Below will be found eighteen petitions, of which
five were begun yesterday:
Tenodor Tenhyck, Chicago; debts, \$3,000. No assets.
Forman M. Martin, Chicago; secured debts, \$150; unsecured, \$2,900. Assets, nil.
Jesse B. Thomas, Chicago; secured debts, \$300; unsecured, \$8,900. Assets, an undivided one-fith of thirty acres in Morgan County, as one of the heirs of it. S. Thomas.
John and James Bowlan, retail grocers, and John and James Bowlan, retail grocers, and partners as Bowlan Brothers, at Joliet. Preferred debts, \$40; secured, \$2,100; unsecured, \$5,100, Assets, lands, \$3,330, mortgaged for \$5,500; open accounts, \$8,600. James Bowlan owes \$1,986, and has no assets. John shows neither debts nor assets.

Alpheus A. Lincoln, Chicago; preferred debts, \$40; unsecured, \$2,800; and bills discounted, \$800.

Alpheus A. Lincoln, Chicago; preferred debts, \$40: unsecured, \$2,800; and bills discounted, \$300.

John Freeman, Chicago; secured debts, \$2,500; unsecured, \$3,200. Assets, lands, \$3,000, mortgaged for \$2,500.

William H. Thomas, LaGrange, Cook County; debts, secured, \$4,900; unsecured, \$14,888. No assets.

Alexander P. Sullivan was also one of the number; secured debts, \$1,500; unsecured, due for money borrowed since 1868 from parties in Chicago, Detroit, \$4. Louis, Fort Sumner, Fort Stanton, Alameda, Santa Fe, and Las Vegas, New Mexico, \$25,755. The only assets are a house and lot on Oak street valued at \$4,500, and incumbered for \$6,000.

A petition was filed against Joseph and Emil Huber, brewers at Peoria, by Lorenz Schader on a claim for \$2,320.60; George Weber, \$600.60; John Kueer, \$1,195; Joseph Wombacher, \$2,762.80; and Joseph Kirsch, \$2,280.75. The firm is charged with having made preferential assignments of its lager-beer brewery and other property to the German Banking Company of Peoria. The debtors entered their consent to an adjudication.

John E. Henselier, Princeville, Peoria County; unsecured deots, \$6,400, and accommodation-paper, \$110. Assets, lands, \$2,800; bills and notes, \$500; stock in trade as a contractor, \$1,000; horses and cows, \$120; buggy and wagons, \$127.50; tools, \$400: and jopen accounts, \$2,500; also twenty shares in People's Loan & Homestead Association, \$40.

Feltx P. Gluck; Chicago; debts, \$33,986.28.
Assets, open accounts, \$2,315.77.

Carristopher Bathman, Hyde Park; debts, all unsecured, \$900, as far as known. No assets, william H. Bushnell, Chicago; secured debts, \$32,000; unsecured 344,000. Assets, nothing.

Lachlan and Thomas McLachian owes \$58,700.

Beached and \$2,300 unsecured debts, \$32,000; unsecured and \$2,300 unsecured debts, \$32,000; notes and some in and admitted the act charged.

Charles F. Todd, Chicago; debts, \$5,200. Assets, a judrment for \$2,500 against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

Michael E. Bannon, Joliet; debts, \$11,155.
Assets, op

Balance on hand..... THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, by its Assignee's report, makes the following

Justus Kilian, Receiver of the German-American Bank, began a suit for \$3.500 yesterday against David G. Rush and Herman J. Pahlman. Charles L. Roberts brought suit for \$2,000 against Charles W. Speer, Isaac Speer, and Thomas sgainst Charles W. Speer, Issac Speer, and Thomas Speer.

Sarah Beals, on behalf her son. Charles E. Holmes, filed a petition for writ of babeas corpus against C. E. Felton. She-says Charles was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and fined \$25 and costs, in default of which ne was sent to the House of Correction. The warrant charved him with being a vagabond, and Mrs. Beals thinks there was such a variance between the complaint and a variance between the complaint and warrant as to entitle him to a discharge.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Gillon was tried for burgiary and acquit-

ted.

John Murphy was convicted of larceny and given three months in the House of correction.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT-NO COURT.

THE APPRILATE COURT-Call begins at No. 41, Porrester vs. Oilver. and goes as far as possible. No case on trisl.

JUDGE WARY-133, 136, 138, 141, 144 to 163, inclusive, except 151, 152, 153, and 155. No. 67, Sunderland vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Hairvad Company, on trisl.

dar Nos. 38, 58 to 68, inclusive. No. 33, Communication on trial.

JUDGE BOUTAT-24, 40, 42 to 45, 47, 40, and 40, case on trial.

JUDGE BOUTAT-24, 40, 42 to 45, 47, 40, and 40, case on trial.

JUDGE BOUTAT-24, PROED V. LOS.

JUDGE BARVALL-44I, PROED V. LOS.

JUDGE BARVALL-46I, PROED V. LOS.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-J. V. PROSE ACC.

CO. VR. B. F. Maupin, \$185.55.

JUDGE BARV-Fred Koss VR. LOUIS Koss: Verses

JUDGE BARV-FRED KOSS VR. LOUIS KOSS VR. L

A WEAK-KNEED ATLAS.

ager Who Started a Circus in His Mady Eye and Sold Privileges. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Sr. Louis, Mo., May 2.—A couple of m Sr. Louis, Mo., May 2.—A couple of most ago Frank Willis, a showman who styled himself proprietor of the "Great Atlantean Circus," put up at the St. Charles Hotel in this city and beau to make arrangements for the opening of a large tent stored away in a convenient is and a number of performers, acrobats, con and equestrians being promised positions collected at the St. Charles Hotel and the En House to await the opening. The preparat for the most part, or at in which the proprietor seems to have greatest interest, were those which be states much bonds the states watch brought with them certain sums of money, varying from \$10 \$250, which was derived from granting to vario persons the privilege of selling candy, is meaned and other articles beneath the circus tent, a it is now believed by most of the employes to and other articles beneath the circus tent, and it is now believed by most of the employes that the scheme was gotten up for that purpose alone. A little more than a week ago Willis disappeared. For a while the employes, who had been living it cally expectation of receiving from him the meanwherewith to satisfy the demands of their and lord, consoled themselves with the belief that their employer had gone to Philadelphia for a menagerie to add to his call, but, in the course of time, the truth dawned spot them. Then there was gnashing of testh and paling of hair, and the acrobats longed to meet the man of tricks. Several of those from whom mosey was obtained for the privilege above mentioned made a rush for the warchouse in which the tent was stored, intending to have it attached, only to learn that it had been removed some time previously. It is stated on good authority that Willia was seen in Chicago, which he mass his headquarters, two or three days ago. He wife is in this city, staying with her mother. She received a dispatch from him a few days since staining that he would be absent for some time, and telling her to stay with her mother until father notice.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—In the House, a resolution was offered and adopted calling on the Atterney-General for his opinion in relation to the effect the taking immediate possession of public works would have upon any legal rights the State may have against the lessees by reason of breath of contract on their part. The Senate bull contracting the law relating to taxanton was passed in the Senate. A message was received from the ignerance nominating Ford F. Remple, of Hoeting to be Trustee of the Athens Aaylum, vice Waddel, resigned. The nomination was confirmed. THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

BECKER-Thursday, May 2, at 12:30 a.m. Allrad John Becker, youngest child of Fred Betker, and 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral Saturiay moraing, May 4, at 10 a.m. from house No. 87 North Wells-st. Friends of family invited. PROST—At No. 23 Walnut-st., at 0 a. m. Thurshy,
May 2, Mrs. H. D. Frost.
Puneral Saturday, May 4, at 2 p. m.
27 Worcester. Mass., papers please copy.
BARTLETT—At his residence at Rockford, M., at the 30th uit. after a short illness, Moses Bartlet, is
the 77th year of his age. He was a native of Campton.
M.

the 77th year or in a great N. H.

137 New Hampshire papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—May 1, Hattile E. Hitchcock, and 13

Years 2 months and 28 days, daughter of Dwigst and

Mary Hitchcock. years 2 months and 20 objects p. m. from residence. No Mary Hitchcock. Funeral May 3 at 1 o'clock p. m. from residence. No

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE MAY PLEASURE CLUB HAVE POSTFONED incir party until May IQ, a mistake being mais in renting hall. AUCTION SALES.

IN NEW YORK. Large, Special, and Peremptory Sal OF YOUTHS', BOYS', & MEN'S CLOTHING

On Wednesday, May 8, at 10 o'clock. 8,000 Suits Boys', Youths', and Men's Clothing.

Of the well-known manufacture of Messrs. COHN, BALL & CO., Saved from the late fire on their premises in Canal-at. All to be sold without reserve by order of the Pire Un-

The reputation of Mesars. Cohn. Ball & Co. as makers of SUPERIOR AND TATRIFUL CLOTHING in well-established in this market, and the above goods are their entire stock just made up for this seasoft sales.

A large proportion is in original order, and others that were injured by water only have been redrict, and all are warranted free from damage by smoke or tire. Every Lot will be Sold Without Reserve.

Nos. 122 & 124 Duane-st., cor Church, New York. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. OURSALE TO-DAY

Commencing at 9:30 a. m., The Farnitare of 10 Houses, 150 CARPETS. 25 CHAMBER SETS, New and Second-hand PARLOR SUITS,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, General Merchandise, 100 Casee Glassware. The Largest Sale of the Season. Attend for bargains. The store must be cleared.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioness.

General Assortment Second-hand

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, May 4. at 9:30 a. m.,
SALE OF Both New and Second-hand.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Bed Springs, Mattresses, &c., also second-hand; Brussels Carpets, Stoves, &c. One Elegant Parlor Suite in good order.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE NEW AND USED FURNITURE, CARPAG Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, &c. AT AUCTION. SATURDAY MORNING, May 4, at 9:30 e'clock. An assortment of fine Jeweiry, Watches, be, had a collateral security.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Application

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING GAM,
47 & 49 West Lake Street
OMETO AGE
OTHER PIECE (ATALASE)

VOLUME X SULTS AND C

In this departme

SINCE LAST HANDSOME CLOAKS, latest upwards. DIAGONAL

D' ETE, handson in Silk and Frin MATELASSE AND SACQUES, Silk, Satin and Fr

\$15, \$20. EMBROIDERE MERE FICHUS, fringed, at \$5.

IN LATEST DESIGNS,

SUMMER BOU TUMES, latest fringe and piping MOHAIR CHI SUITS, with Silk and Vest, reduced 25 DEBEGE A Walking Suits, \$ 100 Striped Silk pieces), very stylic 20 COSTLY DRI and imported expr

"opening," at HAI INAL COST. KILT SILK Jacket and Vest; Brown, and Navy OUR DRESSM PARTMENT is competent mana

ever, and we are make estimates at 121 & 123 \$

Michigan-av. and Twe

CONVICT LABO

The labor of one hundred and lows Fententiary at Ft. Madise exceeding five years, from June They will be let in squads of the same of the

Notice to Co

Tropesals will be received Chief Engineer of the Chief Engineer of the Chief Company, at Chicago, until of May, inst., for the Gradi and File Bridges on Sectifications, for the Engineer of the Kansus City Railroad, from near Marsh Higginaville, and Oak Grove arear Independence, in Misse Profiles, Specifications, Forom of Contractors will be require security for the completion to contract, and also for the all supplies and materials employed while prosecuting Suo-contracting will be tractors are requested to than can be done under the lon.

on.

The work will be paid for a Alton Railroad Company, tracted except at the lowest Proposals should be address fineer of the Chicago & Alt Chicago, Ill., and marked in Missouri, "The right to reject any or T. B.

BABY CAR